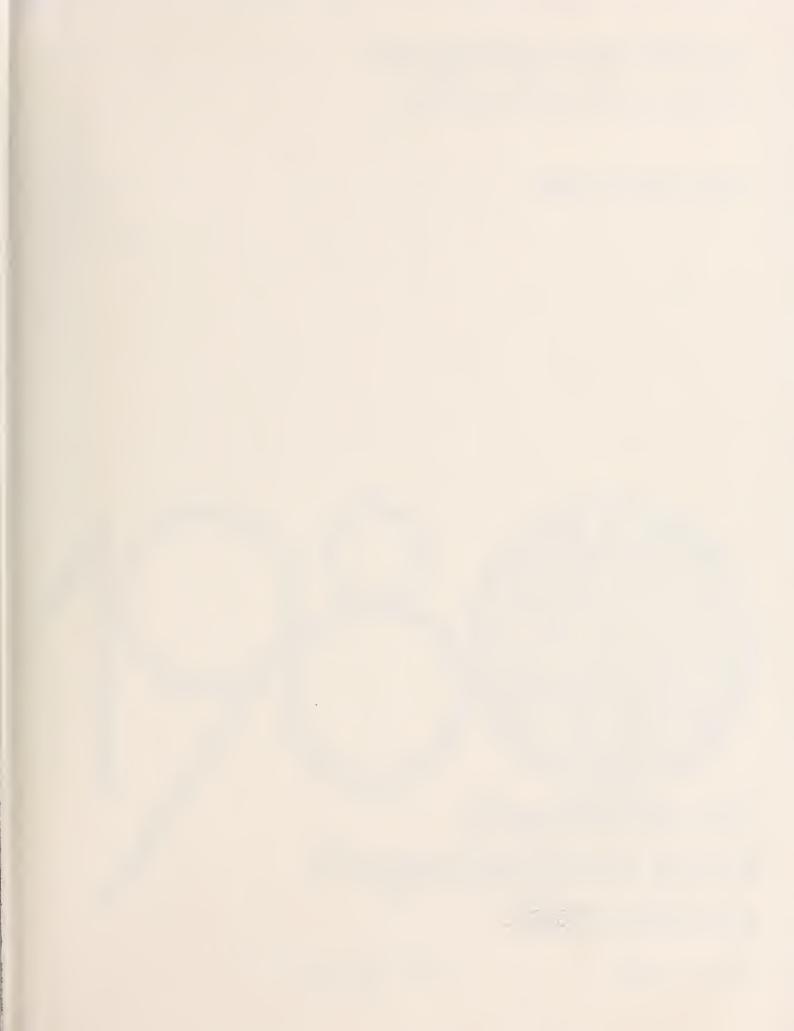
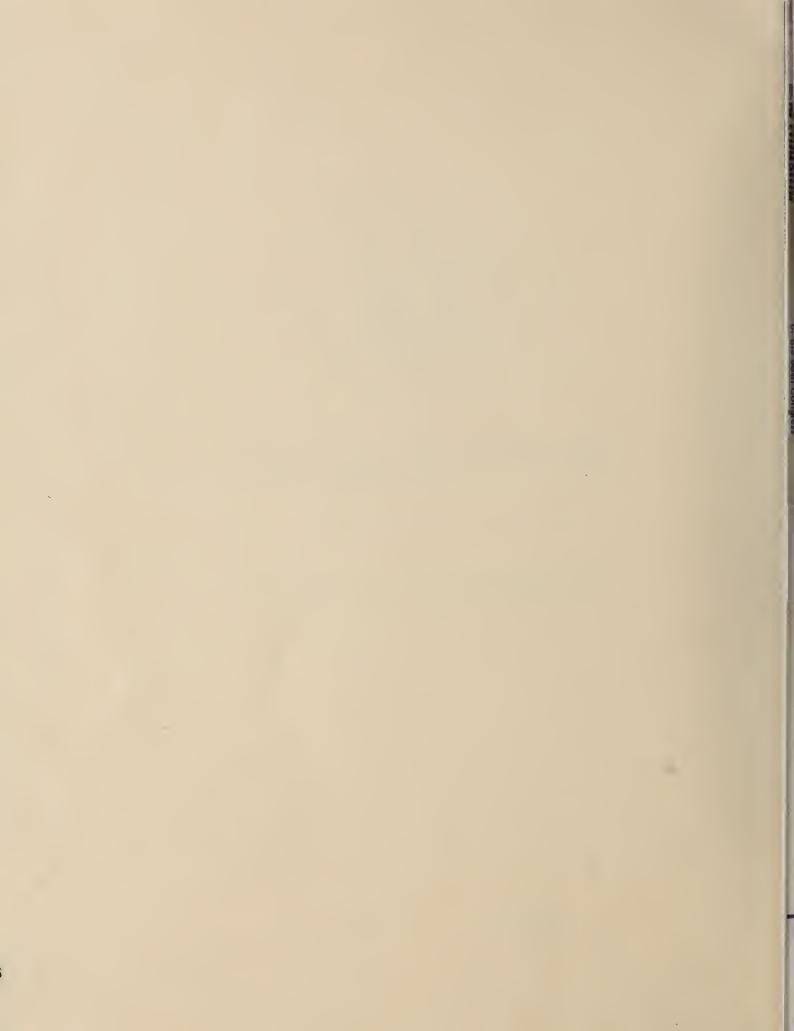
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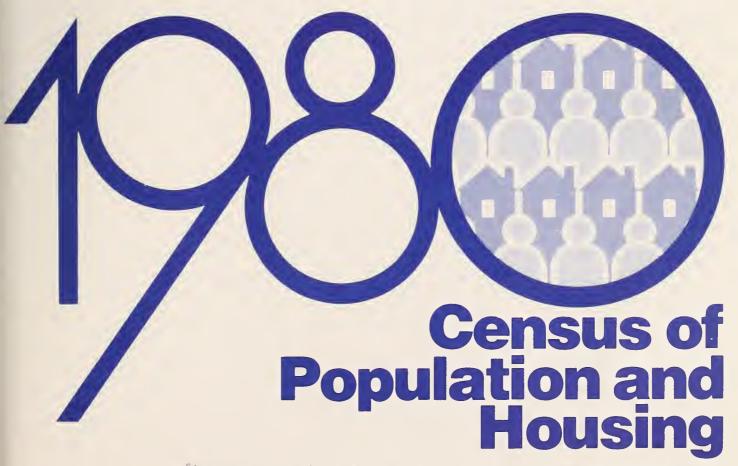


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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

Characteristics
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(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

AD RESIDENCE rea	Race or Spanish	of 10,000 or						Counties Places
	Race o		, i.e.		>	Occupied Housing Units	sing Units	of 10,000 or
	Total Origin		ansject	All Housing Units	Round Housing Units	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	wore, and Townships and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹
	1,2,3,4	2	TOTAL	1,2,8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	1	2
Farm	- -	,	OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS Tenure Persons per occupied unit Vacancy status	(ω	1, 2, 8	=	0.0
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS Age	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7-1	units	ω	6	−თ ∞		
ace of birth			STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS Year structure built		თთთთ	തത		
Fertility Family type	77.77	2 2	PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS Plumbing facilities		∞ ∞ ∞	1,28		N
o quarters	ლ დ444 π	7 7	EQUIPMENT AND FUELS Kitchen facilities Heating equipment Air-conditioning Vehicles available Telephone in housing unit		∞ ∞ ∞	∞ ∞		
Class of worker	ນ വ വ വ		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
Industry Transportation to work Disability status	υτυ 4 4 α		Value			1,2	11	a a
Poverty status in 1979	 o	7	Gross rent.			10	=	



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 39

OREGON

PHC80-4-39

Issued March 1983



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Guy W. Fiske,
Deputy Secretary
Robert G. Dederick,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman, Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION Roger A. Herriot, Chief

HOUSING DIVISION Arthur F. Young, Chief

Acknowledgments

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Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, processing, and publication of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of Peter A. Bounpane, Acting Chief, assisted by Rachel F. Brown and Roger O. Lepage, Assistant Division Chiefs. The following Branch Chiefs were responsible for support services; Donald R. Dalzell, H. Ray Dennis, Stephen E. Goldman, Dennis W. Stoudt, and Richard R. Warren.

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of Roger A. Herriot, Chief, Paula J. Schneider, Staff Assistant for Census Programs, and Arthur J. Norton, Assistant Chiefs, and Donald E. Starsinic, Branch Chief.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of Arthur F. Young, Chief, Leonard J. Norry, Chief, and William A. Downs, Branch Chief. Important contributions were made by Sherry A. Briscoe and Imelda Johnson.

This report was designed and prepared by Paul T. Zeisset, Assistant Chief, Data User Services Division, assisted by Penelope Harvison and Glenn W. King.

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Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing*, (PHC80-R2).

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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the Advance Reports, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, votingage persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

- cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.
- A dagger "1" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, General Housing Characteristics, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

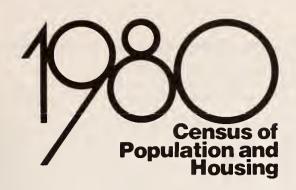
To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five of more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

OREGON

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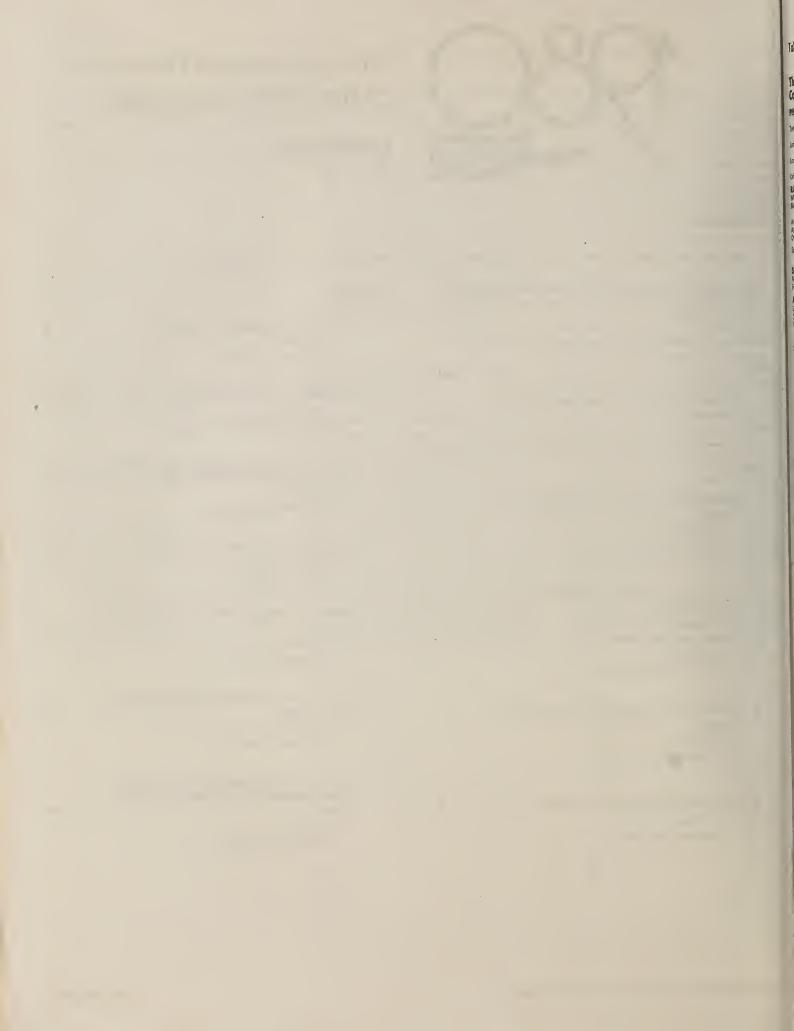


Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A and 8]

	[For meaning of	of symbols, see	Introduction.	For definitions	of terms, see	oppendixes A o
The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
PERSONS Totel persons, 1980 Totol persons, 1970	2 633 105	526 840	526 968	526 715	526 462	526 120
	2 091 533	397 811	392 696	513 246	414 974	372 806
	25.9	32.4	34.2	2.6	26.9	41.1
	96 184	5 675	70 507	354	16 024	3 625
	27.4	92.8	7.5	1487.9	32.9	145.1
	249 117	14 697	182 614	915	41 503	9 389
	10.6	35.8	2.9	575.6	12.7	56.0
	1 788 354	367 373	255 624	518 092	299 079	348 186
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN White Black Percent of total persons American Indian, Eskima, and Aleut Asian and Pacific Islander' Other Spanish origin ² Percent of total persons	2 490 610	503 8 54	502 232	471 726	509 012	503 786
	37 060	2 717	1 082	28 858	1 932	2 471
	1.4	0.5	0.2	5.5	0.4	0,5
	27 314	3 617	9 284	4 597	5 822	3 994
	34 775	8 283	3 500	12 966	4 233	5 793
	43 346	8 369	10 870	8 568	5 463	10 076
	65 847	11 48 5	17 934	10 458	9 972	15 998
	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.9	3.0
SEX Mole Fernole	1 296 566	260 303	262 683	251 893	261 349	260 338
	1 336 539	266 537	264 285	274 822	265 113	265 782
AGE Under 5 yeors	198 046 391 832 225 868 90 731 92 689 237 860 91 821 481 153 303 796 243 605 247 609 69 241 184 554 90 351 28 431 30.2	37 546 76 020 42 986 17 753 17 107 46 922 17 051 101 214 49 226 13 723 36 169 17 803 5 468 30.8	41 639 83 147 45 356 19 004 17 240 41 255 16 069 87 272 60 566 50 882 52 448 15 047 40 756 18 290 5 357 30.8	38 645 69 838 41 790 16 416 17 903 51 523 19 173 102 879 55 015 47 168 51 627 14 350 39 143 21 5622 7 525 30.5	40 166 80 460 46 362 18 448 19 201 47 909 18 676 96 155 60 887 48 887 49 594 35 532 15 730 29.8	40 050 82 367 49 374 19 110 21 238 50 251 20 852 93 633 63 276 47 234 44 714 12 133 32 954 16 966 5 301 29.2
VOTING-AGE PERSONS Persons 18 years and over Mole	1 910 048	387 395	374 066	394 345	378 675	375 567
	925 772	189 109	184 099	184 344	185 271	182 949
	984 276	198 286	189 967	210 001	193 404	192 618
	1 819 674	372 120	358 921	359 589	367 507	361 537
	23 822	1 978	718	18 236	1 220	1 670
	16 806	2 422	5 425	2 878	3 544	2 537
	24 441	5 836	2 442	8 992	3 033	4 138
	38 536	6 918	10 383	6 323	5 873	9 039
HOUSEHOLD TYPE Households Fomily households With persons under 18 yeors Morried-couple formilies With persons under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present With persons under 18 yeors Nonfomily households	991 593	206 410	193 842	209 883	194 431	187 027
	698 930	138 334	144 638	136 229	142 213	137 516
	368 707	71 882	76 423	69 068	76 016	75 318
	592 543	119 242	125 428	107 811	121 989	118 073
	293 928	58 791	62 314	50 306	61 101	61 416
	81 948	14 437	14 383	22 510	15 478	15 140
	60 547	10 501	11 172	15 582	11 984	11 308
	292 663	68 076	49 204	73 654	52 218	49 511
Persons in households Persons in nonformily households Persons living olone 65 years and over Persons in group quorters Inmote of institution Persons per household	2 575 456 371 707 232 957 85 025 57 649 28 252 2.60	517 383 84 657 54 972 17 841 9 457 4 138	517 738 60 575 40 648 16 792 9 230 5 307	517 735 94 286 58 123 22 052 8 980 4 923 2.47	516 968 68 308 40 333 14 028 9 494 3 612 2.66	505 632 63 881 38 881 14 312 20 488 10 272 2,70
HOUSING UNITS Total housing units Year-round housing units Occupied housing units With 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units With 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1 083 285	232 552	221 428	220 519	208 816	199 970
	1 071 294	230 516	214 620	220 398	207 281	198 479
	991 593	206 410	193 842	209 883	194 431	187 027
	28 967	4 709	7 798	5 157	6 440	4 863
	13 764	4 352	3 473	1 582	2 719	1 638
	645 941	127 862	134 774	126 431	130 365	126 509
	65.1	61.9	69.5	60.2	67.0	67.6
	345 652	78 548	59 068	83 452	64 066	60 518
	15 129	2 746	3 597	3 310	2 937	2 539
	9 388	3 600	1 834	1 299	1 518	1 137
PERSONS IN UNIT With 1.01 or more persons per room Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	153 998	23 700	41 313	28 235	33 237	27 513
	25 293	6 503	7 308	3 083	5 414	2 985
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	487 688 49 861 131 717 207 123 52 325 34 974 11 688 \$59 000	97 621 7 054 16 698 41 498 15 498 11 910 4 963 \$68 100	88 737 15 668 28 917 32 83 5 6 402 3 853 1 062 \$49 900	112 466 10 121 35 100 51 355 9 111 4 903 1 876 \$56 400	91 724 10 239 26 387 38 873 8 932 5 794 1 499 \$57 100	97 140 6 779 24 615 42 562 12 382 8 514 2 288 \$62 100
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Less thon \$ 150 \$150 to \$199 \$200 to \$249 \$250 to \$299 \$300 to \$299 \$400 or more No cosh rent Median	328 157	75 207	53 810	81 860	60 177	57 103
	64 705	14 111	15 057	11 748	13 084	10 705
	74 139	13 570	12 948	18 995	13 852	14 774
	76 786	16 607	10 012	22 983	12 667	14 517
	53 615	14 131	6 992	14 289	9 596	8 607
	37 185	10 805	3 845	9 914	7 275	5 346
	9 334	3 729	828	2 109	1 305	1 363
	12 393	2 254	4 128	1 822	2 398	1 791
	\$212	\$226	\$186	\$220	\$208	\$207

¹Excludes ''Other Asion ond Pocific Islonder'' groups identified in somple tobulotions. ²Persons of Spanish origin may be of ony roce.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[Far meaning of symbols, see introduction. Far definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

	Tor meaning or		Perso					<u>.</u>		Hous	ing units				
The State		Pero	ent		Age							Occupied			
Congressional Districts									-		Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More											Lacking complete plumbing	Family with female house-		Medion volue	Median contract rent
	Tatal	8lack	Spanish arigin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Medion	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	for exclusive use	holder, no husbond present	Persons per unit	(dallars), specified awner	(dallars), specified renter
The State	2 633 105	1.4	2.5	1 910 048	303 336	30.2	1 083 285	1 071 294	991 593	65.1	1.4	8.3	2.60	59 000	212
Congressional Oistrict 1	526 840	0.5	2.2	387 395	59 440	30.8	232 552	230 516	206 410	61.9	2.1	7.0	2.51	68 100	226
COUNTIES															
Clatsop Columbia	32 489 35 646 35 264	0.5 0.1 0.1	1.4 1.5 1.1	23 904 24 437 26 922	4 745 3 930 5 890	31.5 30.5 35.3	16 613 13 640 20 952	16 548 13 590 20 528	12 795 12 742 14 608	64.5 75.2 68.1	1.7 1.4 1.7	7.4 6.7 6.4	2.45 2.78 2.38	50 400 53 100 55 600	164 172 198
Lincoln Multnamah (pt.) Polk (pt.)	89 596 11 541	1.3 0.1	1.7 1.4 1.0	74 885 8 008 15 650	13 178 1 099	33.5 31.8	47 092 4 246	47 042 4 102	43 874 3 867	44.3 78.8 70.0	6.5 2.0	5.7 4.5	2.38 1.98 2.98	81 300 62 000	164 172 198 198 148 172
Tillamaak Washington Yamhill	21 164 245 808 55 332	0.2 0.4 0.2	1.0 2.6 3.3	15 650 174 601 38 988	3 350 20 388 6 860	34.2 29.2 29.6	12 744 97 019 20 246	11 976 96 576 20 154	8 403 90 930 19 191	70.0 63.8 71.5	1.1 0.5 1.1	6.4 5.7 4.5 5.6 7.9 7.4	2.49 2.67 2.78	50 400 53 100 55 600 81 300 62 000 50 800 73 100 54 600	264 200
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Alaha (COP) Beaverton city	28 353 30 582 11 499	0.6 0.8	2.5 2.3	18 513 22 391	930 2 028 1 577	26.7 28.2	9 904 13 542	9 904 13 533	9 380 12 272	71.4 49.4	0.2 0.4	8.8 9.9	3.02 2.47	66 900 76 400	286 263
Hillsboro city	11 499 27 664 1 214	0.4 0.4 0.7	4.5 4.7 0.9	8 481 18 563 1 069	1 5// 2 351 69	28.0 27.6 33.1	4 523 10 109 772	4 513 10 104 772	4 227 9 588 644	55.3 61.5 65.2	0.9 0.4 -	8.8 9.7 3.7 9.5 9.6	2.53 2.84 1.89	61 800 66 300 139 300 58 900 53 800 78 800 75 100	286 263 207 251 385 205 213 198
McMinnville city Newberg city Ordrond city (pt.) Tigard city	14 080 10 394	0.5 0.3	4.7 0.9 3.2 3.3 1.7	1 069 10 475 7 529 67 725	2 009 1 490 12 237	29.5 27.4	5 513 3 886 43 303	5 512 3 881 43 278	5 293 3 672 40 334	59.9 61.5	0.5 0.5	9.5 9.6	2.48 2.63 1.92	58 900 53 800	205
Tigard city	80 185 14 286	1.5 0.4	1.6	10 604	1 452	33.3 29.6	6 112	6 110	5 716	40.7 54.0	6.9 0.3	5.6 8.7	2.48	75 100	262
Congressional Oistrict 2	526 968	0.2	3.4	374 066	64 403	30.8	221 428	214 620	193 842	69.5	1.8	7.4	2.67	49 900	186
COUNTIES	17.124	0.1	1.2	11 502	2 541	22.0	7 308	4 002	6 169	70 5	2.0	4.2	2.50	25 700	146
8aker Craok Oeschutes	16 134 13 091 62 142	0.1	1.3 1.4 1.7	11 593 9 305 44 130	2 561 1 641 6 272	33.8 32.0 29.9	5 633 28 108	6 883 5 425 27 5 77	4 892 22 976	72.5 72.4 72.9	2.8 1.2 1.2	6.3 6.8 5.9	2.58 2.65 2.68	35 700 44 700 59 400 31 700	145 161 232
Gilliam Grant Harney	2 057 8 210 8 314	=	2.6 1.0 3.1	1 491 5 790 5 778	291 1 004 830	33.6 31.7 30.1	1 049 3 812 3 375	998 3 502 3 306	778 3 006 2 942	67.0 72.9 73.0	0.6 4.3 1.8	5.9 5.6 4.9	2.61 2.70 2.81	31 700 38 000 34 200 55 300	161 232 151 147 151 171 208 156 205
Haad River Jackson (pt.)	15 835 122 702	0.2 0.1	6.6 3.0	11 339 88 935	1 957 15 437	31.3 31.1	7 152 48 554	6 450 48 364	5 962 45 538	66.4 68.0	5.8 1.5	6.1 8.5	2.63 2.61	59 500	171 208
Jefferson Jasephine (pt.)	11 599 50 348	0.3 0.1	6.3 2.0	7 773 36 427	1 090 7 952	28.5 33.9	5 198 20 221	4 565 20 161	3 935 19 029	67.4 72.7	1.4 2.6	8.8 8.4	2.92 2.62	46 400 57 800	156 205
Klamath Lake Lake Lake Lake Lake Lake Lake Lake	59 117 7 532 26 896	0.6	3.0 2.0	41 359 5 269	6 264 835 3 340	29.8 31.2	25 363 3 326	24 375 3 175 10 353	21 688 2 791 9 279	69.0 71.0 69.2	1.6 2.8	7.3 5.5 7.2	2.68 2.68 2.86	44 200 36 600 38 400	169 150 147 197
Malheur Morrow Sherman	7 519 2 172	0.3 0.1 0.1	14.1 4.8 1.4	18 301 5 098 1 532	701 263	29.6 28.8 32.3	10 636 3 213 983	3 087 946	2 642 820	70.0 66.1	1.4 0.8 0.2	5.1 3.7	2.84 2.65	42 900 27 100	197 150
Umatilla Unian Wallawa	58 861 23 921 7 273	0.2 0.4 0.1	4.6 1.1 0.6	41 331 16 802 5 259	6 695 2 879 1 080	29.6 29.2 33.5	23 504 9 693 3 636	23 140 9 473 3 208	21 077 8 707 2 813	65.7 69.8 72.9	1.3 1.7 3.2	7.6 6.8 5.7 7.5	2.72 2.69 2.57	44 200 42 900 42 700	150 180 170
Wosco Wheeler	21 732 1 513	0.3	2.2 0.5	15 461 1 093	3 049 262	32.0 37.5	9 889 775	8 925 707	8 212 586	68.4 70.6	1.3 1.0	7.5 4.8	2.61 2.58	47 400 23 700	133 175 100
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Altamont (COP)	19 805 14 943	0.8 0.5	2.6 2.0	13 637 11 675	1 989 1 769	30.1 27.9	7 557 6 330	7 545 6 318	7 127 5 909	75.0 53.4	0.4 2.2	8.4 9.6	2.77 2.34	46 100 63 800	193 196
8end city City of the Oalles city Grants Pass city	17 263 10 820 15 032	0.1 0.4 0.1	1.6 2.1 1.9	12 888 7 941 11 082	1 810 1 850 2 786	28.0 33.5 33.1	7 848 4 681 6 356	7 810 4 634 6 355	7 011 4 309 6 057	55.5 64.6 59.0	1.6 0.4 0.7	8.6 7.7 10.8	2.42 2.44 2.42	51 200 49 600 55 700	228 182 219
Klamath Falls city La Grande city	16 661 11 354 39 603	0.8 0.8	3.2 1.3	12 283 8 286	2 247 1 450	28.8 27.9	7 364 4 726	7 360 4 722	6 691 4 375	53.6 59.0	1.3 1.5	8.5 8.2	2.37 2.48	41 500 41 900	165 173
Medford city Pendletan city	39 603 14 521	0.1 0.5	3.0 2.2	28 646 10 772	5 431 1 818	30.5 30.6	16 553 6 068	16 546 6 063	15 559 5 534	58.2 57.1	0.6 2.4	10.2 8.6	2.48 2.48	58 700 46 300	216 167
Cangressional Oistrict 3	526 715	5.5	2.0	394 345	68 230	30.5	220 519	220 398	209 883	60.2	0.8	10.7	2.47	56 400	220
Counties	50 (T)		, .	20.57	,		<u> </u>	6	60.	., .			0.54	/0.700	0.4
Clackamas (pt.)	53 671 473 044	0.4 6.1	1.3 2.1	39 571 354 774	6 359 61 871	32.0 30.4	21 476 199 043	21 470 198 928	20 622 189 261	66.3 59.6	0,5 0.8	9.0 10.9	2.56 2.46	68 700 55 000	246 218
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE														10.000	
Centennial (COP) Cully (COP) Erral Heights (COP)	22 118 10 569 10 487	0.9 4.1 0.9	1.9 2.1 2.8	15 435 8 144 7 695	1 468 1 542 1 227	27.9 31.4 29.1	8 404 4 737 4 446	8 402 4 729 4 444	8 070 4 501 4 211	61.6 62.9 63.0	0.2 0.5 0.5	12.1 11.5 11.8	2.74 2.33 2.49	60 800 46 700 42 400	233 195 208 268 229 289 238 218 239 208
Gresham city Hazelwood (COP)	33 005 25 541	0.7 0.6	1.6 1.6	22 922 19 587	2 692 3 171	28.4 32.4	12 375 10 542	12 359 10 541	11 665 10 129	64.6 61.4	0.2 0.2	8.9 9.2	2.78 2.48	70 000 59 300 105 500	268 229
Milwaukie city (pt.) Oak Grave (COP) (pt.)	15 833 17 334 3 839	0.4 0.4 0.2	1.1 1.2 1.2	11 540 13 020 3 122	1 502 2 109 1 218	33.6 30.9 40.9	6 252 7 270 1 674	6 251 7 270 1 674	5 948 7 015 1 589	69.9 59.0 57.3	0.6 0.6 0.3	8.0 9.3 9.1	2.64 2.46 2.10	60 500 56 100 66 800 49 900	238 218
Cuity (COP) Gresham city Hazelwoad (COP) Lake Oswega city (pt.) Milwaukie city (pt.) Oak Grave (COP) (pt.) Parkrase (COP) Portland city (pt.)	21 108 285 922	1.2 9.3	1.4	16 141 218 574	2 400 43 661	34.6 30.8	8 812 124 506	8 812 124 450	8 434 118 411	65.3 57.5	0.2 1.0	8.6 11.5	2.48 2.37	66 800 49 900	239 208
								,							

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Intraduction. Far definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

	Persans						Hausing units								
The Cana		Perc	ent		Age							Occupied			
The State Congressional Districts											Percent				
Counties Places of 10,000 or More			Spanish	18 years	65 years						Lacking camplete plumbing far exclusive	Family with female hause- holder, no husband	Persons	Median value (dollars), specified	Medion cantract rent (dollars), specified
	Tatal	8lack	origin ¹	and aver	and aver	Median	Tatal	Year-raund	Total	Owner	use	present	per unit	owner	renter
Congressianal Oistrict 3—Can.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE—Con.															
Powellhurst (COP)	20 132 23 216	0.9 1.1	1.7 2.2	14 720 16 658	2 309 1 748	29.1 28.2	8 034 9 329	8 032 9 327	7 642 8 885	58.1 55.9	0.4 0.3	10.6 11.4	2.57 2.60	52 500 65 000	220 238
Congressional District 4	526 462	0.4	1.9	378 675	56 042	29.8	208 816	207 281	194 431	67.0	1.4	8.0	2.66	57 100	208
COUNTIES															
8entan (pt.) Caas Curry Oouglas Jockson (pt.) Jasephine (pt.) Lane Linn (pt.) Marion (pt.)	13 390 64 047 16 992 93 748 9 754 8 507 275 226 44 596 202	0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.6 0.1	1.4 1.8 1.3 1.9 2.5 1.9 2.0 1.5 8.4	9 341 45 843 12 703 65 107 6 892 5 927 201 686 31 039 137	1 159 7 734 2 872 10 165 1 283 1 014 26 338 5 458 19	29.3 31.4 37.0 30.2 33.4 32.5 28.8 31.3 30.0	5 028 25 686 7 486 35 644 3 707 3 105 111 084 16 998 78	5 013 25 438 7 275 35 312 3 668 3 068 110 516 16 913 78	4 714 23 870 6 763 33 367 3 473 2 849 103 525 15 806 64	73.7 70.2 75.3 72.2 81.5 80.7 61.6 75.9 57.8	2.9 1.5 1.4 1.3 2.9 6.9 1.2	6.3 7.7 5.8 7.7 6.9 7.3 8.4 7.7	2.83 2.65 2.50 2.77 2.80 2.92 2.59 2.81 3.16	59 000 46 300 56 800 51 000 61 200 63 400 62 200 46 500 13 300	194 190 187 186 205 206 220 179 106
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Coos 8ay city Eugene city Lebanon city. River Road (COP) Roseburg city Santa Clara (COP) Springfield city	14 424 105 624 10 413 10 370 16 644 14 288 41 621	0.2 1.1 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.4	2.0 2.1 1.7 1.9 1.8 1.5 2.2	10 394 81 964 7 377 7 479 12 320 9 388 29 571	1 678 10 005 1 568 918 2 494 818 3 480	29.6 28.0 29.9 29.7 32.4 28.4 26.6	5 933 44 942 4 249 3 887 6 733 4 733 17 469	5 928 44 927 4 249 3 887 6 728 4 733 17 467	5 573 42 323 3 963 3 745 6 406 4 608 16 173	61.2 49.1 62.7 72.2 60.1 79.3 50.6	1.3 1.5 0.5 0.2 0.6 0.1 0.5	9.5 8.7 10.0 9.5 9.7 8.6 11.8	2.55 2.36 2.58 2.76 2.48 3.10 2.56	46 500 67 200 44 500 59 600 53 400 63 900 49 900	209 222 193 245 189 283 224
Congressional District 5	526 120	0.5	3.0	375 567	55 221	29.2	199 970	198 479	187 027	67.6	0.9	8.1	2.70	62 100	207
COUNTIES															
Bentan (pt.)	54 821 188 248 44 899 204 490 33 662	0.8 0.3 0.2 0.6 0.5	1.9 1.5 2.1 4.7 4.3	43 439 129 383 31 648 146 644 24 453	3 978 16 305 4 600 25 735 4 603	24.7 30.4 28.7 29.9 29.6	20 161 68 764 18 164 79 574 13 307	20 146 67 487 18 151 79 400 13 295	19 259 64 076 16 967 74 182 12 543	52.4 77.5 62.1 64.9 64.0	2.1 0.8 1.0 0.6 0.6	6.1 7.2 9.3 9.0 8.4	2.47 2.90 2.63 2.63 2.58	66 900 71 700 51 800 53 900 54 400	211 234 196 200 187
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE						,									
Albany city	26 546 40 960 11 331 18 592 5 821 597 7 801 14 673 276 89 233	0.2 0.9 1.0 0.3 0.2 - 0.2 0.2 1.1	2.4 2.0 3.2 2.9 0.9 1.7 2.2 1.5 1.1	18 696 34 009 7 916 13 014 4 108 412 5 773 10 303 210 67 412	2 525 3 107 1 056 1 917 474 31 878 1 648 31	27.6 24.0 28.2 29.7 34.5 30.9 31.6 28.3 40.3 29.7	11 256 15 375 4 486 7 146 2 025 271 3 171 5 594 102 37 125	11 255 15 367 4 480 7 143 2 025 271 3 170 5 593 102 37 099	10 415 14 637 4 214 6 866 1 939 190 3 071 5 348 102 34 183	54.3 43.3 58.0 64.3 83.6 86.8 67.9 59.4 94.1 55.1	1.1 2.6 0.3 0.1 0.2 - 0.2 0.7 - 0.6	11.3 6.1 11.2 10.0 6.1 6.8 8.6 10.2 4.9 10.2	2.52 2.31 2.67 2.69 2.92 3.14 2.53 2.66 2.71 2.39	50 200 64 400 48 700 57 300 99 800 75 000 66 700 60 700 84 500 53 600	199 209 239 217 373 261 238 231 275
West Linn city Waadburn city	12 956 11 196	0.6 0.1	1.1 18.2	8 911 8 242	773 3 204	30.4 37.0	4 805 4 566	4 805 4 563	4 490 4 400	78.6 73.1	0.3 0.4	7.3 6.5	2.89 2.51	76 400 46 600	254 199

Persons of Spanish arigin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based an a sample, see Intraduction. For meaning of symbols, see Intraduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix 8]

	[Data are estimated	nes basea an a	sumple, see minu	doction. For in	earling or symbo	ois, see infraduc
The State Congressional Districts	The Stote	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	Oistrict 5
URBAN AND RURAL						
Total persons Urban Inside urbanized oreas Outside urbanized areas Rural	2 633 105	526 760	526 960	526 779	526 464	526 142
	1 788 284	367 279	255 432	518 148	299 114	348 311
	1 268 202	297 200	52 271	518 148	182 570	218 013
	520 082	70 079	203 161	-	116 544	130 298
	844 821	159 481	271 528	8 631	227 350	177 831
	78 045	14 578	28 029	609	16 417	18 412
ANCESTRY Tatal persans Single ancestry graup Outch English French German Greek Hunganan Irish Italian Narwegian Polish Portuguese Russian Scottish Swedish Ukrainian Other	2 633 105 1 048 962 23 080 271 686 27 970 243 080 3 419 3 614 97 358 23 366 39 960 11 808 3 671 8 652 24 009 3 652 24 009 3 652 27 067 1 8 652 27 07 1 8 652 28 067 1 8 652 29 371	526 760 204 313 5 069 51 591 4 884 46 517 898 804 17 151 4 634 8 701 8 701 2 804 611 1 989 5 124 8 177 486 44 873	526 960 232 303 6 251 62 430 7 571 52 391 388 635 26 829 4 634 7 092 1 800 1 113 777 6 773 8 525 8 525 44 951	526 779 222 994 3 577 46 4444 5 295 47 900 1 268 908 18 655 7 042 8 918 8 2 386 430 1 659 4 341 7 605 410 66 156	526 464 185 086 4 175 57 223 5 135 41 852 451 682 18 282 3 391 7 259 2 615 829 1 101 3 726 5 396 5 40 32 429	526 142 204 266 4 008 53 998 5 085 5 4420 414 5 645 7 990 2 203 688 3 126 4 045 6 364 272 40 962
Multiple ancestry group Ancestry not specified And reported	1 161 044	246 694	203 632	225 689	244 325	240 704
	423 099	75 753	91 025	78 096	97 053	81 172
	249 762	46 743	43 313	49 167	58 913	51 626
Selected multiple ancestry graups: English and other group(s) French and other group(s) German and ather graup(s) Irish and ather graup(s) Italian and other graup(s) Polish and other graup(s)	497 780	106 261	88 235	92 436	107 752	103 096
	167 987	34 124	29 528	33 118	35 962	35 255
	515 838	109 139	86 292	99 309	106 998	114 100
	449 154	89 493	84 184	85 003	99 938	90 536
	37 403	7 913	6 094	8 785	7 115	7 496
	25 285	6 113	3 225	5 621	4 837	5 489
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP In hauseholds	2 575 489	517 341	517 737	517 875	516 908	505 628
	703 728	139 270	145 926	137 116	142 904	138 512
	132 218	32 434	22 533	30 528	24 972	21 751
	156 804	34 996	25 870	42 341	26 607	26 990
	599 689	120 036	126 631	109 982	123 573	119 467
	875 381	168 863	179 833	170 250	176 617	179 818
	107 669	21 742	16 944	27 658	22 235	19 090
	2.59	2.50	2.66	2.47	2.66	2.70
	3.10	3.07	3.10	3.04	3.10	3.16
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD Households 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons	992 750	206 700	194 329	209 985	194 483	187 253
	231 955	54 819	40 303	57 947	40 233	38 653
	345 387	70 814	69 382	72 021	69 099	64 071
	162 910	31 683	31 944	33 824	33 341	32 118
	147 512	29 407	30 235	26 854	30 737	30 279
	68 538	13 389	14 590	12 212	13 817	14 530
	36 448	6 588	7 875	7 127	7 256	7 602
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Female householder, na husband present With awn children under 18 years	703 728	139 270	145 926	137 116	142 904	138 512
	358 538	70 124	74 274	66 714	73 706	73 720
	601 468	120 680	127 315	110 112	123 835	119 526
	291 643	58 181	61 519	50 417	60 523	61 003
	79 458	14 322	13 977	21 717	14 681	14 761
	55 440	9 878	10 288	13 828	10 904	10 542
Persons in group quarters Inmate of mental hospital Inmate of thome far the aged Inmote of other institution In college darmitary Other, in group quarters	57 616	9 419	9 223	8 904	9 556	20 514
	2 357	209	498	210	136	1 304
	16 052	3 201	2 735	3 844	2 825	3 447
	9 582	724	2 095	761	592	5 410
	20 226	2 642	2 092	2 371	4 365	8 756
	9 399	2 643	1 803	1 718	1 638	1 597
MARITAL STATUS Male, 15 years and aver Now married, except separated Separated Widowed Divorced	993 947	202 273	198 606	196 456	199 291	197 321
	267 926	55 870	46 517	57 485	52 133	55 921
	618 811	124 247	131 247	113 678	126 719	122 920
	15 943	3 301	3 000	3 657	3 055	2 930
	21 443	4 301	4 464	5 114	3 980	3 584
	69 824	14 554	13 378	16 522	13 404	11 966
Female, 15 years and aver	1 049 427	211 219	203 550	221 780	206 578	206 300
	207 194	43 465	32 288	48 740	39 672	43 029
	614 285	122 825	129 664	113 103	126 424	122 269
	20 837	3 971	3 834	5 251	4 122	3 659
	112 270	21 431	21 696	29 179	19 286	20 678
	94 841	19 527	16 068	25 507	17 074	16 665
FERTILITY Women 15 to 44 years Children ever bom Per 1,000 women	621 492	126 611	116 121	126 666	125 482	126 612
	808 758	152 124	174 602	148 335	168 207	165 490
	1 301	1 202	1 504	1 171	1 340	1 307

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data ore estimates based an a sample, see Introduction. For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	[Data ore estima	ites based an a	sample, see Intro	duction. For me	oning of symba	ls, see Introduct
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH Total persons	2 633 105	526 760 500 424	526 960 511 790	526 779 495 932	526 464 511 551	526 142 505 603
Native	2 525 30D 1 166 389 1 341 940 16 971 107 805	230 452 266 337 3 635 26 336	218 029 290 768 2 993 15 170	246 288 246 022 3 622 30 847	226 991 281 284 3 276 14 913	244 629 257 529 3 445 20 539
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Persons 5 to 17 years Speak only English at hame. Speak a language ather than English at home. Sponish language spoken at hame. Speak English very well ar well. Speak English not well or not at all. Dther language spoken at hame. Speak English very well ar well. Speak English not well ar not at all.	525 901 502 573 23 328 9 707 8 488 1 219 13 621 11 118 2 503	96 964 4 917 1 886 1 596 290 3 031 2 636 395	111 670 107 435 4 235 2 903 2 367 536 1 332 1 216 116	93 727 88 257 5 470 958 898 60 4 512 3 312 1 200	108 158 105 572 2 586 973 902 71 1 613 1 366 247	110 465 104 345 6 120 2 987 2 725 262 3 133 2 588 545
Persons 18 years and over Speak only English at hame Speak a language ather than English at hame Spanish language spoken at hame Speak English very well or well Speak English nat well ar nat at all Dither language spoken at hame Speak English very well ar well Speak English nat well ar nat at all	1 909 296 1 802 327 106 969 32 099 26 125 5 974 74 870 65 266 9 604	387 447 361 981 25 466 6 019 4 971 1 D48 19 447 17 478 1 969	373 641 355 031 18 610 9 204 6 782 2 422 9 406 8 561 845	394 437 367 531 26 906 4 695 4 110 585 22 211 17 994 4 217	378 203 363 4DD 14 803 4 294 3 913 381 10 509 9 577 932	375 568 354 384 21 184 7 887 6 349 1 538 13 297 11 656 1 641
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY Workers 16 years and over	1 111 750	244 231	202 235	240 305	205 593	219 386
Car, truck, or vah	925 408 729 850 195 558 55 816 63 378 33 501 33 647	202 100 158 756 43 344 14 821 15 075 4 800 7 435	170 119 136 654 33 465 766 15 617 7 224 8 509	192 026 147 907 44 119 29 529 9 719 4 923 4 108	173 8D9 138 818 34 991 4 601 11 285 8 904 6 994	187 354 147 715 39 639 6 099 11 682 7 650 6 601
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.13
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school. Nursery school	8043 8041 8041 8041 8041 8041 8041 8041 8041	135 909 5 797 1 300 4 497 68 261 61 465 6 796 31 777 29 782 1 995 30 074 23 084 6 990	129 882 4 764 1 492 3 272 74 281 69 680 4 601 33 227 32 263 964 17 610 16 825 785	126 659 6 D50 2 195 3 855 63 158 56 286 6 872 28 778 26 426 2 352 28 673 22 012 6 661	145 203 5 509 1 563 3 946 72 776 67 073 5 703 33 404 31 855 1 549 33 514 32 376 1 138	152 667 5 965 1 491 4 474 73 900 66 352 7 548 33 273 31 429 1 844 39 529 35 707 3 822
Persons 25 years old and over Elementary (0 to 8 years)	1 579 841 180 979 203 855 586 543 326 428 282 036 75.6	323 658 30 830 33 284 110 637 71 911 76 996 80.2	315 527 4D 320 45 674 126 242 60 282 43 009 72.7	324 966 36 8D0 43 085 119 881 70 231 54 969 75.4	311 565 37 942 45 730 117 226 61 253 49 414 73.1	304 125 35 D87 36 O82 112 557 62 751 57 648 76.6
RESIDENCE IN 1975 Persons 5 years and over	2 436 803	489 563	485 494	488 343	486 607	486 796
Same house Different house in United States Same county Different county Same State Different State Northeost North Central South West Abraad	1 009 415 1 387 011 648 760 738 251 325 699 412 552 22 553 50 918 37 400 301 681 4D 377	195 605 283 79D 114 347 169 443 78 861 90 582 6 398 12 955 9 919 61 310 10 168	197 719 282 551 126 048 156 503 61 692 94 811 2 598 7 520 6 925 77 768 5 224	224 D51 252 820 145 317 107 503 43 995 63 5D8 4 951 8 752 7 109 42 696 11 472	198 636 281 392 144 490 136 902 47 789 89 113 4 178 10 652 7 136 67 147 6 579	193 404 286 458 118 558 167 900 93 362 74 538 4 428 11 039 6 311 52 760 6 934
VETERAN STATUS	1 007 000					
Civilion persons 16 years and over Veteran Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over Male veteran Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	1 997 938 39D 042 19.5 373 689 38.6	404 232 80 401 19.9 76 770 39.0	392 632 79 825 2D.3 76 858 39.7	410 139 77 100 18.8 73 652 38.4	396 446 78 817 19.9 75 649 39.0	394 489 73 899 18.7 70 760 36.7
WORK DISABILITY STATUS Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years With a work disability Not in labar farce Prevented fram working	1 686 245 166 103 89 071 67 597	344 755 30 500 15 326 11 449	326 394 34 590 19 431 15 150	341 464 33 478 17 880 13 998	340 261 36 993 20 620 15 398	333 371 3D 542 15 814 11 602
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years With a public transportation disability Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	1 686 245 23 617 287 850	344 755 4 168 56 544	326 394 4 4D2	341 464 5 778	340 261 4 833	333 371 4 436 51 900
With a public transportation disability	35 228	56 544 6 500	61 335 6 233	64 751 9 759	53 320 6 729	6 007

[Ooto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers 51 638 9 237 11 088 10 554 11 699 9 060		Ooto ore estimo	tes bosed on o	somple, see Intro	oduction. For m	eoning of symbo	ols, see Introducti
Persons 6 years and ever		The Stote	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5
Persons 6 years and ever	LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Percent of persons 16 years and over							
Childin labor force				232 944 59.3	264 578 64.4		
Demployed 102 600 103 75 25 220 17 442 25 728 17 835 Percent of civilion lobor force 7.56 913 18.70 160 039 146 227 159 919 150 027	Civilion labor force	1 241 025	265 531	232 593	263 912	236 527	242 462
Percent of civilian lobor force	Employed					210 799 25 728	
Famels, 16 years and over.	Percent of civilian lobor force	8.3	6.2	10.8	6.6	10.9	7.4
Solidar Soli							
Percent of femole, 16 years and over							
Employed	Percent of femole, 16 years and over	50.2		46.2	53.4	46.5	
Numerplayed	Employed		106 030		109 750		93 893
Not in lobor force 102 917 207 329 199 455 218 257 202 401 201 885 201 107 717 201 885 201 8	Unemployed						7 253
With own children under 6 yeors					101 684		
In lobor force							
With own children 6 to 17 years only	In lobor force						
CLASS OF WORKER	With own children 6 to 17 years only		38 046		34 447	39 994	39 536
Timpleyed persons 16 years and over		123 103	23 630	24 027	23 413	23 732	25 559
Friotew agge and solary workers		1 138 425	249 156	207 373	246 470	210 799	224 627
Stote government workers	Privote wage and solary workers	829 826	190 289	140 365	196 173	148 642	154 357
Docol government workers	Stote government workers	60 532	9 110	9 154			23 859
OCCUPATION Finployed persons 16 years and over 1 138 425 249 156 207 373 246 470 210 799 224 627	Local government workers		19 36B	21 986			
Monogeriol and professional specialty occupations 244 167 68 743 42 502 53 783 45 499 53 640 Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations 124 406 33 130 19 935 26 448 19 961 24 932 19 18 19	Unpoid family workers		1 B25		991		
Monogeriol and professional specialty occupations 264 167 68 743 42 502 53 783 45 499 53 640	OCCUPATION						
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations 124 406 33 130 19 935 26 448 19 961 24 932 Professional specialty occupations 137 61 33 613 22 567 27 335 25 538 28 708 28 708 28 708 28 708 28 708 28 708 28 709							
Professional specialty occupations				42 502 19 935		45 499 19 961	53 640 24 932
Technicions and reloted support accupations 30 429 7 873 4 079 6 660 4 810 7 007	Professional specialty occupations	139 761	35 613	22 567	27 335	25 538	28 708
Soles occupations						4 810	
Service occupations	Soles occupations	122 350	28 499	21 257	26 999	22 424	23 171
Protective service occupotions		153 168	28 948	30 964	33 916	30 004	29 336
Service occupations, except protective and household 133 635 25 313 26 902 30 176 26 231 25 013			869 2 766				
Precision production, croft, and repair occupations.	Service occupations, except protective and household	133 635	25 313	26 902	30 176	26 231	25 013
192 129 37 017 36 984 42 071 41 409 34 648							
Tronsportotion and moteriol moving occupations	Operators, fobricators, and laborers	192 129	37 017	36 984	42 071	41 409	34 648
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers 51 638 9 237 11 088 10 554 11 699 9 060				13 685			15 324
Employed persons 16 yeors and over			9 237	11 088			
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, ond mining 55 001 9 149 21 565 3 078 10 305 10 904							
Construction 73 250 14 506 15 600 14 587 12 639 15 918 Monufocturing 222 017 57 108 33 331 44 94 45 557 40 057 Nonduroble goods 53 593 13 234 8 230 12 885 7 229 12 015 Tronsportotion 48 641 9 697 7 928 14 811 8 426 7 779 Communicotions and other public utilities 32 980 7 970 6 086 8 277 5 152 5 495 Wholesale trade 53 277 12 614 7 699 15 433 7 53 9 98 Wholesale trade 23 28 02 7 70 6 086 8 277 5 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>249 156 9 149</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>224 627 10 904 </td></td<>			249 156 9 149				224 627 10 904
Nondurable goods	Construction	73 250	14 506	15 600	14 587	12 639	15 918
Ouroble goods 168 424 43 874 25 101 32 079 39 328 28 042 Tronsportorion 48 641 9 697 7 928 14 811 8 426 7 779 Communicotions and other public utilities 32 980 7 970 6 086 8 277 5 152 5 495 Wholesale trade 203 220 41 821 39 260 45 331 39 574 37 234 Retail trade 203 220 41 821 39 260 45 331 39 574 37 234 Finonce, insurance, and repoit services 42 403 9 297 6 027 11 679 7 806 7 594 Business and repair services 42 403 9 297 6 027 11 679 7 806 7 594 Personal, entertoinment, and recreation services 44 572 9 051 9 328 10 401 8 199 7 593 Professional on reloted services 234 834 49 956 327 48 572 44 578 48 572 44 578 44 578 48 572 44 578 48 572 48 572 48 572 48 572	Nonduroble goods						
Communications and other public utilities 32 980 7 970 6 086 8 277 5 152 5 495 Wholesale trade 53 277 12 614 7 699 15 433 7 553 9 978 Retail trade 203 220 41 821 39 260 45 331 39 574 37 234 Finance, insurance, and real estate 71 228 18 181 9 489 19 387 10 353 13 818 Business and repair services 42 403 9 297 6 027 11 679 7 806 7 594 Personal, entertainment, and recreation services 44 572 9 051 9 328 10 401 8 199 7 593 Professional and related services 234 834 49 956 40 327 48 572 49 95 50 21 Health services 78 646 17 237 13 807 18 814 13 261 15 527 Guccional services 103 881 20 103 18 504 17 764 22 133 25 377 Other professional and related services 52 307 12 616 8 106 11 994 9 564	Ouroble goods		43 874	25 101	32 079		
Retail trade 203 220 41 821 39 260 45 331 39 574 37 234 Finance, insurance, and real estate 71 228 18 181 9 489 19 387 10 353 13 818 Business and repair services 42 403 9 297 6 027 11 679 7 806 7 594 Personal, entertoinment, and recreation services 44 572 9 051 9 328 10 401 8 199 7 593 Professional and related services 234 834 49 956 40 327 48 572 49 98 51 021 Health services 78 646 17 237 13 807 18 814 13 261 15 527 Educational services 103 881 20 103 18 504 17 764 22 133 25 377 Other professional and related services 52 307 12 616 8 016 11 994 9 564 10 117 Public administration 57 002 9 806 10 733 9 950 9 277 17 236	Communications and other public utilities	32 980	7 970	6 086			5 495
Finance insurance, and real estate							
Professional and related services 234 834 49 956 40 327 48 572 44 958 51 021 Health services 78 646 17 237 13 807 18 814 13 261 15 527 Educational services 103 881 20 103 18 504 17 764 22 133 25 377 Other professional and related services 52 307 12 616 8 016 11 94 9 564 10 117 Public administration 57 002 9 806 10 733 9 950 9 277 17 236	Finonce, insurance, and real estate	71 228	18 181	9 489	19 387	10 353	13 818
Professionol and reloted services 234 834 49 956 40 327 48 572 44 958 51 021 Health services 78 646 17 237 13 807 18 814 13 261 15 527 Educational services 103 881 20 103 18 504 17 764 22 133 25 377 Other professional and reloted services 52 307 12 616 8 016 11 94 9 564 10 117 Public administration 57 002 9 806 10 733 9 950 9 277 17 236			9 297	9 328			
Educational services 103 881 20 103 18 504 17 764 22 133 25 377 Other professional and related services 52 307 12 616 8 016 11 994 9 564 10 117 Public administration 57 002 9 806 10 733 9 950 9 277 17 236	Professional and related services	234 834	49 956	40 327	48 572		51 021
	Educotionol services	103 881	20 103	18 504	17 764	22 133	25 377
		52 307				9 564 9 277	
	LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	5, 002	, 000	10 700	, ,50	, 2,,	17 230
Mole, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979_ 797 039 165 766 154 779 158 291 158 134 160 069		797 039	165 766	154 779	158 291	158 134	160 069
Worked in 1979 789 404	Worked in 1979	789 404	164 648	153 375	156 457	156 174	158 750
40 to 49 weeks 119 075 24 294 22 388 23 009 25 347 24 037				22 388	23 009	25 347	24 037
1 to 39 weeks 198 356 36 676 40 636 35 791 42 853 42 400 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 684 347 143 001 135 855 135 066 133 695 136 730							
50 to 52 weeks 443 404 97 632 85 119 91 810 82 206 86 637	50 to 52 weeks	443 404	97 632	85 119	91 810	82 206	86 637
With unemployment in 1979 177 593 33 074 33 935 34 866 40 571 35 147 Mean weeks of unemployment 13.4 12.1 15.2 13.2 14.1 12.5	Mean weeks of unemployment						35 147 12.5
Femole, 16 years and over, in lobor force in	Femole, 16 years and over, in labor force in						
1979 613 079 130 154 111 567 133 116 114 713 123 529 Worked in 1979 603 300 128 764 109 643 131 247 111 852 121 794	1979						
50 to 52 weeks 266 479 60 323 44 882 65 200 43 645 52 429	50 to 52 weeks	266 479	60 323	44 882	65 200	43 645	52 429
40 to 49 weeks 91 149 20 391 15 368 20 136 17 333 17 921 1 to 39 weeks 245 672 48 050 49 393 45 911 50 874 51 444	40 to 49 weeks			15 368 49 393			
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 394 054 85 759 71 490 89 761 67 251 79 793	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	394 054	85 759	71 490	89 761	67 251	79 793
50 to 52 weeks 210 160	With unemployment in 1979				27 276		
Meon weeks of unemployment 12.4 10.7 15.0 11.1 13.7 11.6	Meon weeks of unemployment						
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979 310 787 59 246 57 337 62 142 70 294 61 768		310 787	59 246	57 337	62 142	70 294	61 768
Unemployed 15 or more weeks 100 933 16 175 22 765 18 748 25 102 18 143	Unemployed 15 or more weeks						
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979							
Funillies 703 728 139 270 145 926 137 116 142 904 138 512 No workers 92 430 15 687 21 281 18 232 20 574 16 656				145 926 21 281			13B 512 16 656
1 worker 232 956 44 322 50 010 44 371 50 488 43 765	1 worker	232 956	44 322	50 010	44 371	50 488	43 765
2 or more workers 378 342 79 261 74 635 74 513 71 842 78 091	L OI HOLE WOLKERS	370 342	77 201	74 033	74 313	71 842	78 091

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Oata are estimates based an a sample, see Intraduction. For meaning of symbols, see Intraduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Todia are estima	ares based an a	sumple, see Intro	aduction. For th	eaning of symbo	ols, see Intraduct
The State Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	District 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	District 5
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	992 750 120 075	206 700 22 654	194 329 25 680	209 985 25 893	194 483 25 168	1 87 253 20 680
\$5,000 to \$7,499	83 226 81 792	15 411 15 454	18 771 17 678	17 409 17 753	17 537 16 509	14 098 14 398
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	154 911	29 367	33 092	33 313	30 172	28 967
\$15,000 ta \$19,999 \$20,000 ta \$24,999	147 784 128 991	28 421 25 926	30 466 24 375	31 670 27 028	30 258 26 141	26 969 25 521
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	157 985	36 192	27 377	33 388	29 224	31 804
\$50,000 ar mare	79 150 38 836	21 031 12 244	11 272 5 618	16 543 6 988	13 244 6 230	17 060 7 756
Median	\$16 780 \$19 836	\$18 498 \$22 305	\$15 290 \$17 963	\$16 570 \$19 329	\$16 197 \$18 776	\$17 800 \$20 726
Families	703 728	139 270	145 926	137 116	142 904	138 512
Less than \$5,000	43 059	6 453	10 664	8 416	9 926	7 600
\$5,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999	43 352 48 300	6 994 7 482	11 178 12 201	7 909 9 236	10 136 10 634	7 135 8 747
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999	104 532 111 982	17 495 19 759	24 976 25 043	20 096 21 793	21 688 24 450	20 277 20 937
5/U UUU ta 5/4 999	108 462	20 645	21 499	21 327	22 728	22 263
\$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999	138 991 70 461	31 194 18 460	25 019 10 315	28 120 14 231	25 923 11 791	28 735 15 664
\$50,000 ar more Median	34 589 \$20 027	10 788 \$22 669	5 031 \$17 584	5 988 \$20 234	5 628 \$18 831	7 154 \$20 949
Mean	\$22 757	\$26 310	\$20 192	\$22 572	\$21 209	\$23 668
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	415 437	92 686	66 980	102 135	77 434	76 202
Less than \$2,000 \$2,000 ta \$2,999	51 116 34 032	10 139 6 261	8 154 6 030	9 504 7 216	11 672 7 369	11 647 7 156
\$3,000 ta \$4,999	74 539	14 120	13 844	16 859	15 192	14 524
\$5,000 to \$7,999	73 760 39 496	15 447 9 511	12 961 6 093	18 491 10 890	13 909 6 421	12 952 6 581
\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$49,999	66 765 58 444	16 580 15 234	9 832 7 843	18 830 16 192	10 534 9 516	10 989 9 659
\$25,000 ta \$49,999	14 673	4 471	1 812	3 635	2 456	2 299
\$50,000 or more	2 612 \$6 845	923 \$8 075	411 \$6 141	518 \$7 826	365 \$5 808	395 \$5 982
Mean	\$9 119	\$10 438	\$8 353	\$9 635	\$8 268	\$8 364
Per capita income Per capita incame, naninstitutianal persans	\$7 557 \$7 608	\$8 821 \$8 863	\$6 690 \$6 723	\$7 783 \$7 830	\$7 000 \$7 030	\$7 489 \$7 595
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979	811 767	172 621	156 122	168 411	158 445	156 168
With earnings	\$19 933	\$22 293	\$18 004	\$19 800	\$18 726	\$20 621
With Sacial Security income Mean Social Security incame	249 086 \$4 280	48 521 \$4 293	52 738 \$4 221	55 446 \$4 279	47 893 \$4 313	44 488 \$4 301
With public assistance income	63 567 \$2 541	10 319	12 164	15 406	14 439	11 239
Mean public assistance income	\$2 341	\$2 352	\$2 503	\$2 615	\$2 573	\$2 614
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979						
No warkers	\$11 443	\$12 962	\$10 645	\$11 056	\$10 846	\$12 192
1 worker2 ar mare warkers	\$19 817 \$27 332	\$23 345 \$30 609	\$17 673 \$24 603	\$18 806 \$27 632	\$18 838 \$25 844	\$20 848 \$27 696
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979						
All Income Levels in 1979						
Fomilies With related children under 18 years	703 728 369 879	139 270 72 137	145 926 76 892	137 116 69 442	142 904 75 873	138 512 75 535
With related children 5 ta 17 yearsFemale hausehalder, no husband present	288 253	56 760	60 399	52 375 21 717	59 404	59 315
With related children under 18 years	79 458 58 732	14 322 10 488	13 977 10 916	14 836	14 681 11 431	14 761 11 061
With related children under 6 years Hausehalder 65 years and over	22 463 106 521	3 584 20 197	4 340 24 010	5 942 21 608	4 304 21 183	4 293 19 523
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status	100 021	20 177	24 010	21 000	21 100	17 320
is determined	394 625	89 792	64 834	99 554	72 979	67 466
65 years and aver	94 491	19 464	18 593	25 009	15 562	15 863
Persons for whom poverty status is determined. Related children under 18 years	2 573 423 703 034	517 961 135 663	517 224 149 346	516 902 128 012	516 073 144 123	505 263 145 890
Related children 5 to 17 years60 years and aver	509 044 404 477	98 898 79 024	108 423 86 517	90 367 89 283	104 870 77 304	106 486 72 349
65 years and aver	287 815	56 544	61 335	64 751	53 312	51 873
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level						
Fomilies Percent belaw paverty level	54 172 7.7	7 844 5.6	13 600 9.3	10 614 7.7	12 576 8.8	9 538 6.9
With related children under 18 years With related children 5 to 17 years	40 293 28 581	ø5 693	9 499 7 133	8 490 5 799	9 499 6 816	7 112
Female hauseholder, na husband present	22 265	4 024 3 246	4 648	5 364	5 123	4 809 3 884
With related children under 18 years With related children under 6 years	20 661 12 080	2 990 1 709	4 319 1 2 402	4 970 2 988	4 755 2 632	3 627 2 349
Hausehalder 65 years and aver	5 885	828	1 882	968	1 145	1 062
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	97 043	19 476	17 492	20 542	21 754	17 779
Percent below poverty level	24.6	21.7	27.0	20.6	21 754 29.8	26.4
65 years and aver	23 939	4 481	5 175	6 151	4 134	3 998
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Percent belaw paverty level	274 159 10.7	44 186 8.5	62 443 12.1	55 806 10.8	62 677 12.1	49 047 9.7
Related children under 18 years	84 626	11 443	20 995	17 501	19 576	15 111
Related children 5 to 17 years	54 809 43 781	7 321 7 614	14 069 10 913	11 303 9 704	12 811 8 126	9 305 7 424
65 years and over	34 031	5 980	8 391	7 781	6 071	5 808
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:						
Belaw 75 percent af paverty level	6.9	5.6	7.5	6.9	7.9	6.3
Below 125 percent of paverty level Below 150 percent of paverty level	14.9 19.5	12.0 15.7	17.1 23.0	14.9 19.3	16.8 21.4	13.7 17.9
Belaw 200 percent of poverty level	29.4	24.1	34.7	28.7	32.1	27.3

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Doto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

		Roci			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	modernon. Tor demin	Roc			
The State Congressional Districts	White	8łock	Americon Indion, Eskimo, ond Aleut	Asion ond Pacific Islonder	Sponish origin	White	8lock	Americon Indion, Eskimo, ond Aleut	Asion ond Pocific Islonder	Sponish origin ¹
			The State		opomon ong.			District 1		openion ong.
SEX AND AGE Total persons Mole Femole Under 5 yeors 5 to 14 yeors 15 to 59 yeors 60 to 64 yeors 65 yeors of 59 yeors of 59 yeors 65 yeors ond over	2 496 398 1 226 106 1 270 292 183 069 365 248 1 536 399 114 704 296 978	37 454 19 695 17 759 4 028 7 165 22 790 1 141 2 330	30 469 15 260 15 209 2 970 6 654 18 902 636 1 307	40 958 19 336 21 622 3 869 7 385 26 828 909 1 967	66 164 35 132 31 032 8 937 14 429 40 139 965 1 694	505 369 248 951 256 418 35 226 72 163 317 065 22 265 58 650	2 860 1 820 1 040 298 394 2 043 22 103	4 354 2 239 2 115 305 821 2 875 105 248	9 560 4 574 4 986 922 1 608 6 493 162 375	11 501 6 053 5 448 1 419 2 450 7 120 206 306
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Familles With own children under 18 yeors Morried-couple formiles With own children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 yeors	674 700 339 268 580 403 277 864 73 303 50 864	8 620 5 465 5 010 2 933 2 925 2 180	6 836 4 525 4 978 3 116 1 470 1 170	7 941 5 037 6 559 4 266 1 006 611	12 792 9 140 10 193 7 251 1 796 1 521	134 925 67 369 117 191 55 928 13 767 9 491	535 305 353 217 127 67	983 614 740 446 164 137	1 844 1 160 1 601 1 029 163 94	2 289 1 503 1 891 1 225 273 232
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED Persons 25 yeors old ond over Elementory (0 to 8 yeors) High school: 1 to 3 yeors College: 1 to 3 yeors LABOR FORCE STATUS	1 514 976 167 697 194 759 567 834 313 009 271 677	18 067 2 753 3 037 5 845 4 219 2 213	14 269 2 422 2 912 5 071 2 819 1 045	21 231 3 592 1 772 5 268 4 465 6 134	27 457 7 927 3 757 7 248 5 410 3 115	312 928 29 034 32 147 107 906 69 550 74 291	1 453 139 115 379 405 415	2 174 384 442 726 425 197	5 214 517 323 1 248 1 192 1 934	5 138 1 388 625 1 248 1 134 743
Persons 16 years and over Lobor force Employed Unemployed Female, 16 years and over Lobor force Employed Unemployed	1 908 132 1 184 751 1 086 698 95 270 983 742 491 683 454 946 36 615	25 608 16 045 13 665 2 258 12 054 6 803 5 888 887	20 194 12 196 10 067 2 106 10 314 5 004 4 201 803	29 087 18 612 17 272 1 312 15 628 8 870 8 242 628	41 437 28 373 24 847 3 400 18 969 10 577 9 290 1 283	390 119 256 222 239 786 15 445 200 178 108 477 102 199 6 238	2 159 1 580 1 366 176 728 495 443 45	3 147 1 951 1 657 289 1 507 731 643 88	6 880 4 706 4 465 225 3 587 2 154 2 036 118	7 385 5 263 4 743 490 3 460 2 043 1 853 190
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	674 700 38 814 40 773 45 812 99 700 107 419 104 746 135 052 68 597 33 787 \$20 174 \$22 966 2 441 437 241 695	8 620 1 538 942 842 1 392 1 206 1 039 978 491 192 \$13 159 \$16 587 36 175	6 836 878 735 683 1 164 1 079 904 936 369 88 \$14 748 \$16 541 29 326 6 593	7 941 1 212 375 433 1 064 1 215 963 1 388 815 476 \$18 346 \$21 930 39 376 8 756	12 792 1 153 1 211 1 013 2 494 2 489 1 780 0 208 \$15 784 \$17 543 64 221 1 3 430	134 925 6 018 6 699 7 265 16 748 18 972 20 074 30 567 18 013 10 569 \$22 611 \$26 470 497 235 40 226	535 61 50 23 73 103 83 66 40 36 \$17 526 \$21 795 2 750 638	983 99 61 93 195 176 120 123 108 8 \$15 946 \$18 190 4 196 713	1 844 109 63 220 311 238 331 259 149 \$20 948 \$25 231 9 258 1 615	2 289 202 155 134 441 447 287 394 150 79 \$16 957 \$19 476 11 224 2 088
, ,			District 2					District 3		
SEX AND AGE Totol persons Mole Femole Under 5 yeors 5 to 14 yeors 15 to 59 yeors 60 to 64 yeors 65 yeors ond over	502 187 249 668 252 519 38 717 77 924 297 152 25 031 63 363	1 162 704 458 114 206 711 55 76	10 366 5 138 5 228 1 116 2 431 6 129 197 493	4 098 1 800 2 298 370 870 2 430 178 250	18 114 10 194 7 920 2 759 3 945 10 795 201 414	474 322 225 921 248 401 33 026 59 718 293 282 23 091 65 205	28 908 14 241 14 667 3 074 5 742 17 001 1 037 2 054	4 767 2 401 2 366 516 957 2 985 142 167	15 344 7 463 7 881 1 479 2 805 9 824 420 816	10 279 5 134 5 145 1 315 2 112 6 348 154 350
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 yeors Morried-couple fomilies With own children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 yeors YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	140 744 70 728 123 291 58 807 13 139 9 625	234 151 154 84 52 52	2 418 1 604 1 761 1 128 528 401	787 436 644 336 112 85	3 409 2 476 2 815 2 070 343 301	125 286 59 060 102 564 45 728 18 201 11 282	6 980 4 406 3 841 2 175 2 623 1 944	982 680 650 402 269 231	3 201 2 082 2 629 1 803 433 227	2 018 1 332 1 424 905 425 340
Persons 25 years old and over Elementory (0 to 8 years) High school: 1 to 3 years 4 years College: 1 to 3 years 4 or mare years LABOR FORCE STATUS	304 387 36 867 43 908 122 987 58 539 42 086	536 148 82 140 139 27	4 601 942 1 066 1 548 745 300	2 298 363 216 812 501 406	7 227 2 887 1 081 1 827 978 454	299 234 32 003 39 161 111 784 64 678 51 608	14 113 2 321 2 638 4 846 3 049 1 259	2 284 322 392 829 560 181	7 972 1 855 701 1 998 i 635 1 783	4 449 733 641 1 484 1 012 579
Persons 16 years and over Lobor force Employed Unemployed Female, 16 years and over Labor force Employed Unemployed	376 851 222 522 198 521 23 672 191 822 88 313 79 653 8 630	807 467 406 54 303 123 112 11	6 584 3 829 3 073 756 3 341 1 598 1 282 316	2 841 1 712 1 553 159 1 634 772 697 75	11 038 7 880 6 822 1 043 4 685 2 544 2 131 413	375 098 241 578 226 345 14 665 199 782 106 058 100 335 5 694	19 550 12 131 10 302 1 765 10 058 5 577 4 842 722	3 214 2 051 1 700 336 1 692 869 734 135	10 785 7 186 6 715 465 5 696 3 398 3 220 178	6 645 4 795 4 309 454 3 308 2 034 1 910 124
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	140 744 9 871 10 539 11 665 24 037 24 204 20 836 24 513 10 146 4 933 \$17 560 \$20 364 493 114 56 052	234 72 28 8 50 33 27 16 - \$10 612 \$11 134 1 044 399	2 418 365 343 257 420 301 329 294 82 27 \$12 442 \$14 948 10 133 2 674	787 177 56 39 105 133 86 64 56 71 \$15 459 \$21 737 4 052 853	3 409 302 387 353 649 767 460 371 103 17 \$15 058 \$15 712 17 603 3 875	125 286 6 402 6 846 8 140 18 275 20 053 20 001 26 466 13 398 5 705 \$20 568 \$23 044 465 341 42 115	6 980 1 331 784 717 1 132 921 802 805 364 124 \$12 458 \$16 000 28 398 8 335	982 139 120 73 154 183 99 146 68 \$15 095 \$16 262 4 652 1 039	3 201 463 95 214 388 537 365 628 360 151 \$18 862 \$21 682 15 171 3 555	2 018 167 190 169 374 371 313 289 56 \$16 139 \$18 447 9 985 1 761

¹Persons of Sponish origin moy be of ony roce.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based an o sample, see Introduction. Far meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

	Race					Race				
The State			American	Asian ond				American	Asian and	
Congressional Districts	10/L:a-	Dil-	Indian, Eskimo,	Pacific	Canadah adalah :	18/1-14-	DiI	Indion, Eskimo,	Pacific	Consist estate)
	White	Black	ond Aleut	Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	and Aleut	Islander	Spanish arigin¹
			District 4					District 5		
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	509 746	1 711	6 410	5 066	10 385	504 774	2 813	4 572	6 890	15 885
Male	252 869 256 877	1 102 609	3 255 3 155	2 190 2 876	5 549 4 836	248 697 256 077	1 828 985	2 227 2 345	3 309 3 581	8 202 7 683
Female										
Under 5 years	38 51B 77 110	230 332	597 1 516	426 868	1 153 2 468	37 582 78 333	312 491	436 929	672 1 234	2 291 3 454
5 to 14 years 15 to 59 years	314 791	1 121	3 959	3 549	6 345	314 109	1 914	2 954	4 532	9 531
60 to 64 years	23 897	7	107	69	172	20 420	20	85	80	232
65 years and over	55 430	21	231	154	247	54 330	76	168	372	377
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					· ·					
Fomilies	139 624	335	1 461	B19	1 903	134 121	536	992	1 290	3 173
With awn children under 18 years	71 398	229	973	575	1 419	70 713	374	654	7B4	2 410
Married-couple families	121 277	255	1 117	664	1 477	116 080	407	710	1 021	2 586
With own children under 18 years	58 733	189	707	480	1 067	58 668	268	433	618	1 984
Female householder, no husband present	14 143 10 478	40 40	255 203	124 83	362 311	14 053 9 988	83 77	254 198	174 122	393 337
With own children under 18 years	10 4/8	40	203	63	311	9 988	//	178	122	337
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED Persons 25 years old ond over	303 936	703	3 101	2 333	4 237	294 491	1 262	2 109	3 414	6 406
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	36 777	33	458	383	646	33 016	112	316	474	2 273
High school: 1 to 3 years	44 611	64	624	245	704	34 932	138	388	287	706
4 years	115 101	111	1 168	471	1 113	110 056	369	800	739	1 576
College: 1 to 3 years	59 503	302	597	439	1 148	60 739	324	492	698	1 138
4 or more years	47 944	193	254	795	626	55 748	319	113	1 216	713
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	385 649	1 128	4 150	3 66B	6 530	380 415	1 964	3 099	4 913	9 B39
Labar farce	230 455	759	2 491	2 098	3 944	233 974	1 108	1 874	2 910	6 491
Employed	205 093 24 777	671 81	2 088 400	1 831 261	3 322 577	216 953 16 711	920 182	1 549 325	2 708 202	5 651
UnemplayedFemole, 16 years and over	196 790	339	2 200	2 112	3 045	195 170	626	1 574	2 599	836 4 471
Labor farce	91 314	221	996	1 099	1 640	97 521	387	810	1 447	2 316
Employed	82 088	189	822	948	1 387	90 671	302	720	1 341	2 009
Unemployed	9 215	30	174	151	253	6 838	- 79	90	106	303
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Fomilies	139 624	335	1 461	819	1 903	134 121	53 6	992	1 290	3 173
Less than \$5,000	9 449	12	174	212	188	7 074	62	101	196	294
\$5,000 to \$7,499	9 873	28	127	26	220	6 B16	52	84	89	259
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	10 313 21 235	34 58	167 195	69 91	116 400	8 429 19 405	60 79	93	4B	241
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23 918	75	231	123	305	20 272	79	200 188	260 111	630 599
\$20,000 to \$24,999	22 230	56	229	85	281	21 605	71	127	189	439
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 432	31	248	133	299	28 074	60	125	232	491
\$35,000 ta \$49,999	11 630	26	53	54	78	15 410	61	58	86	180
\$50,000 ar more	5 544	15	37	26	16	7 036	17	16	79	40
Median	\$18 690	\$16 911	\$16 159	\$15 350	\$15 333	\$20 934	\$15 796	\$15 342	\$17 058	\$16 038
Mean	\$21 295	\$20 625	\$17 571	\$17 318	\$17 114	\$23 841	\$18 890	\$17 548	\$20 871	\$17 799
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	500 042	1 64B	6 227	4 671	10 164	485 705	2 335	4 118	6 224	15 245
Incame in 1979 below poverty level	58 486	314	1 282	1 393	2 537	44 816	546	BB5	1 340	3 169

¹Persons of Spanish arigin may be of any race.

[Ooto are estimates bosed on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

	(Uoto are estima	tes bosed on o s	ample, see Introd	uction. For me	oning of symbol	s, see Introduct
The State Congressional Districts	The State	Oistrict 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5
Total housing units Vocont seosonol ond migrotory Yeor-round housing units	1 083 285 11 672 1 071 613	232 553 1 840 230 713	221 395 6 815 214 580	220 607 91 220 516	208 825 1 393 207 432	199 905 1 533 198 372
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS						
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	645 952 65.1 345 641	127 832 61.9 78 590	134 768 69.5 59 054	126 514 60.3 83 450	130 412 67.1 64 026	126 426 67.6 60 521
Vacant housing units	80 020 12 941 27 974 18 537 20 568	24 291 3 046 6 562 9 895 4 788	20 758 2 597 6 512 5 275 6 374	10 552 2 315 4 691 448 3 098	12 994 2 152 5 460 1 771 3 611	11 425 2 831 4 749 1 148 2 697
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	645 952 99 789 208 856 119 056 115 148 60 067 43 036	127 832 20 348 42 891 23 649 23 007 10 424 7 513	134 768 23 693 45 022 26 040 20 879 10 631 8 503	126 514 14 579 33 531 20 118 25 805 18 018 14 463	130 412 21 236 43 153 24 768 23 484 11 338 6 433	126 426 19 933 44 259 24 481 21 973 9 656 6 124
Renter-occupied housing units	345 641 195 490 101 617 27 829 14 108 6 597	78 590 44 530 23 421 6 173 3 013 1 453	59 054 34 363 16 137 4 710 2 368 1 476	83 450 41 935 26 919 8 338 4 491 1 767	64 026 38 725 17 846 4 199 2 255 1 001	60 521 35 937 17 294 4 409 1 981 900
BATHROOMS						
Year-round housing units No bathroom er only o holf both. 1 complete bothroom ———————————————————————————————————	1 071 613 24 945 630 010 133 818 282 840	230 713 7 648 122 518 27 379 73 168	214 580 6 880 128 255 22 055 57 390	220 516 2 807 148 886 27 854 40 969	207 432 4 655 126 778 26 840 49 159	198 372 2 955 103 573 29 690 62 154
Owner-occupied housing units	645 952 6 249 299 236 97 167 243 300	127 832 1 117 47 472 18 525 60 718	134 768 2 069 66 822 16 783 49 094	126 514 666 70 117 20 522 35 209	130 412 1 630 66 079 19 485 43 218	126 426 767 48 746 21 852 55 061
Renter-occupied housing units No bathroom or only o half bath	345 641 11 770 279 215 29 298 25 358	78 590 4 416 59 919 6 564 7 691	59 054 2 024 48 348 3 929 4 753	83 450 1 741 71 317 6 231 4 161	64 026 2 108 51 919 6 074 3 925	60 521 1 481 47 712 6 500 4 828
Year-round housing units	1 071 613	230 713	214 580	220 516	207 432	198 372
KITCHEN FACILITIES Complete kitchen focilities	1 052 333	224 381	209 628	218 253	204 294	195 777
No complete kitchen focilities	19 280	6 332	4 952	2 263	3 138	2 595
Public system or privote compony	867 896 163 299 15 108 25 310	201 857 18 602 3 456 6 798	146 665 56 856 4 204 6 855	218 252 1 730 206 328	148 656 44 865 5 011 8 900	152 466 41 246 2 231 2 429
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	735 626 326 213 9 774	175 241 53 342 2 130	125 975 85 046 3 559	170 451 49 472 593	123 996 81 273 2 163	139 963 57 080 1 329
AIR CONDITIONING		1				
None Centrol system 1 or more individual room units	869 818 85 188 116 607	199 939 14 790 15 984	138 307 31 569 44 704	185 183 11 592 23 741	178 924 11 094 17 414	167 465 16 143 14 764
HEATING EQUIPMENT						
Steam or hot woter system	30 901	15 775 90 673 8 931 71 846 4 989 11 408 2 718 23 914 459	4 227 58 431 11 754 48 703 7 585 23 879 5 694 53 668 639	8 899 116 862 6 091 56 753 5 794 14 443 3 201 8 208 265	3 051 46 985 7 483 85 343 7 389 13 728 2 676 40 512 265	3 444 87 804 10 487 54 528 5 144 11 937 2 588 22 191 249
Occupied housing units	991 593	206 422	193 822	209 964	194 438	186 947
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT						
With telephone	926 855 64 738	192 379 14 043	176 753 17 069	199 616 10 348	181 335 13 103	176 772 10 175
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	88 554 328 019 348 884 226 136	21 180 68 866 72 679 43 697	12 182 56 847 76 321 48 472	28 162 82 832 63 752 35 218	14 108 59 365 69 165 51 800	12 922 60 109 66 967 46 949

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. Far meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

	[Data are estimo	ites based on a	sample, see Intro	duction. Far m	eaning of symbo	ils, see Intraduct
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	Oistrict 2	Oistrict 3	District 4	District 5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
Year-round housing units 1, detached 1, aftached 2 3 and 4 5 or mare Mabile hame ar troiler, etc	1 071 613	230 713	214 580	220 516	207 432	198 372
	711 856	143 963	142 485	149 888	138 158	137 362
	30 939	6 336	3 536	7 527	6 699	6 841
	39 156	7 146	7 786	9 507	8 289	6 428
	37 536	8 339	6 550	9 335	6 018	7 294
	162 300	51 494	20 719	40 372	24 391	25 324
	89 826	13 435	33 504	3 887	23 877	15 123
Owner-occupied housing units 1, detached 1, affached 2 3 and 4 5 or more Mobile home or trailer, etc	645 952	127 832	134 768	126 514	130 412	126 426
	547 831	110 042	104 197	116 873	106 954	109 765
	8 094	2 592	911	2 031	1 140	1 420
	7 278	1 379	1 775	1 567	1 589	968
	4 331	1 115	952	726	812	726
	10 416	3 172	2 082	2 156	1 622	1 384
	68 002	9 532	24 851	3 161	18 295	12 163
Renter-occupied housing units 1, detached 2 3 and 4 5 or more Mobile home or troiler, etc	345 641	78 590	59 054	83 450	64 026	60 521
	121 377	21 010	26 769	27 131	24 957	21 510
	20 459	3 156	2 421	4 936	5 075	4 871
	28 125	4 991	4 847	7 313	6 048	4 926
	29 198	6 228	4 611	7 966	4 542	5 851
	133 393	41 535	15 235	35 550	19 754	21 319
	13 089	1 670	5 171	554	3 650	2 044
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
Year-round housing units 1979 to March 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1978 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	1 071 613	230 713	214 580	220 516	207 432	198 372
	53 672	14 925	12 782	4 890	10 167	10 908
	155 709	36 402	35 068	16 073	32 225	35 941
	157 278	34 977	32 420	21 599	32 207	36 075
	198 933	44 013	33 897	36 921	42 941	41 161
	155 838	28 633	28 861	36 910	35 871	25 563
	129 733	24 346	25 597	33 209	27 058	19 523
	220 450	47 417	45 955	70 914	26 963	29 201
Owner-occupied housing units 1979 ta March 1980 1975 ta 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 ta 1969 1950 ta 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	645 952	127 832	134 768	126 514	130 412	126 426
	28 784	6 899	7 928	1 949	6 100	5 908
	97 388	22 154	23 528	7 843	20 768	23 095
	92 998	19 940	21 525	8 431	20 000	23 102
	118 482	24 924	22 793	18 006	26 352	26 407
	100 086	17 606	18 293	23 514	23 624	17 049
	76 169	13 575	14 309	19 366	17 012	11 907
	132 045	22 734	26 392	47 405	16 556	18 958
Renter-occupied housing units 1979 to March 1980 1975 to 1978 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 ar earlier	345 641	78 590	59 054	83 450	64 026	60 521
	13 168	4 149	2 231	1 712	2 341	2 735
	46 002	10 520	7 785	7 419	9 325	10 953
	54 356	12 036	8 304	12 192	10 366	11 458
	68 699	15 695	8 451	17 496	14 233	12 824
	45 943	8 290	7 967	12 078	10 408	7 200
	44 861	8 450	8 984	12 269	8 541	6 617
	72 612	19 450	15 332	20 284	8 812	8 734
BEDROOMS						
Year-round housing units	1 071 613	230 713	214 580	220 516	207 432	198 372
	28 477	10 924	5 102	4 648	4 833	2 970
	146 211	34 845	28 519	34 086	26 575	22 186
	372 302	73 724	80 435	80 210	74 089	63 844
	387 524	76 797	78 258	71 582	79 807	81 080
	110 588	27 138	18 017	24 121	18 250	23 062
	26 511	7 285	4 249	5 869	3 878	5 230
Owner-occupied housing units	645 952 3 216 32 423 187 336 305 364 94 755 22 858	530 5 923 32 480 58 944 23 502 6 453	134 768 1 087 8 350 45 658 61 418 14 803 3 452	126 514 420 6 675 37 811 55 580 20 969 5 059	130 412 814 6 918 40 144 63 768 15 499 3 269	126 426 365 4 557 31 243 65 654 19 982 4 625
Renter-occupied hausing units None 2	345 641	78 590	59 054	83 450	64 026	60 521
	20 042	8 290	2 482	3 792	3 274	2 204
	95 698	23 154	15 301	25 187	16 664	15 392
	152 500	31 558	26 469	37 895	28 600	27 978
	62 888	12 738	11 881	13 361	12 861	12 047
	11 627	2 312	2 271	2 510	2 137	2 397
	2 886	538	650	705	490	503
Year-round hausing units	1 071 613	230 713	214 580	220 516	207 432	198 372
STORIES IN STRUCTURE						
1 to 3	1 053 126	218 647	213 836	217 220	205 967	197 456
4 to 6	10 139	6 892	383	1 549	609	706
7 to 12	4 367	2 442	361	848	506	210
13 ar mare	3 981	2 732	—	899	350	-
PASSENGER ELEVATOR						
Structures with 4 ar mare staries With elevator No elevator	18 487	12 066	744	3 296	1 465	916
	15 735	10 348	492	2 775	1 304	816
	2 752	1 718	252	521	161	100

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Ooto ore estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

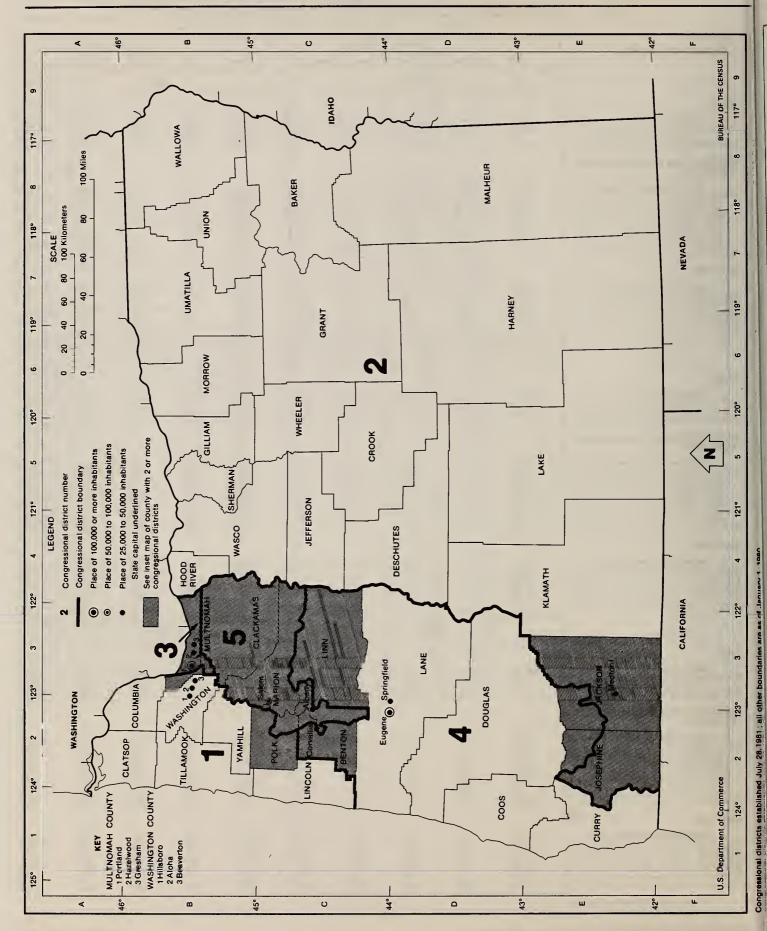
	[Ooto ore estimo	res bosed on o so	ampie, see initou	oction. Tot me	dring or symbo	s, see milodocii
The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	District 5
Occupied housing units	991 593	206 422	193 822	209 964	194 438	186 947
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	223 456 18 818 434 500 186 438 726 123 789 3 060 806	53 469 2 550 91 869 39 190 52 18 216 905 171	35 048 7 907 78 335 26 070 466 44 949 836 211	61 024 1 264 67 712 72 661 98 6 562 471 172	21 699 5 025 111 477 20 331 53 35 144 578 131	52 216 2 072 85 107 28 186 57 18 918 270 121
WATER HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	122 770 16 165 831 469 15 020 3 669 2 500	28 294 1 907 167 527 7 242 860 592	21 240 7 080 162 773 679 1 087 963	33 898 1 252 169 219 5 165 252 178	12 440 4 418 175 135 894 1 107 444	26 898 1 508 156 815 1 040 363 323
COOKING FUEL						
Utility gas	49 064 23 666 911 496 4 712 2 655	9 436 2 604 191 994 912 1 476	11 701 10 305 169 918 1 464 434	15 085 934 193 254 494 197	6 156 7 635 179 136 1 186 325	6 686 2 188 177 194 656 223
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	487 216 332 461 1 145 4 357 19 179 36 145 42 963 44 386 43 842 37 026 28 274 35 063 24 217 15 864 \$371	97 402 69 245 162 630 2 312 5 324 7 202 7 863 8 501 8 184 6 702 9 245 7 255 5 865 \$416	88 632 56 034 1 314 1 356 5 210 7 678 8 114 7 833 7 739 5 400 3 943 4 690 2 451 1 306 \$334	73 200 165 734 3 557 8 232 10 923 10 470 9 856 8 168 5 945 7 402 4 969 2 779 \$363	91 794 62 584 1 145 5 527 8 574 8 261 8 445 7 834 6 302 4 919 5 331 3 732 2 220 \$344	96 896 71 398 210 492 2 573 8 463 9 775 9 912 8 972 6 765 8 395 5 810 3 694 \$390
Not mortgoged	154 755 2 633 11 905 27 941 64 621 32 676 9 680 5 299 \$127	28 157 479 2 142 4 819 10 524 5 900 2 404 1 889 \$132	32 598 992 4 217 8 447 13 407 4 260 854 421 \$110	39 292 148 746 3 757 17 327 12 277 3 403 1 634 \$143	29 210 819 3 602 7 543 12 187 3 668 998 393 \$111	25 498 195 1 198 3 375 11 176 6 571 2 021 962 \$136
GROSS RENT						
\$pecified renter-occupied housing units	329 447 4 825 5 691 6 297 8 230 15 526 14 526 28 326 66 227 65 228 44 424	75 577 1 187 1 440 1 965 2 103 3 433 3 210 6 388 12 183 14 561 10 875	53 919 722 1 147 1 215 1 785 3 932 3 657 5 273 10 947 9 020 6 102	82 343 1 096 1 115 1 068 1 159 2 116 2 666 6 061 17 329 18 942 12 293	60 291 867 944 1 140 1 939 3 905 3 013 5 564 12 806 10 582 7 535	57 317 953 1 045 909 1 244 2 140 1 980 5 040 12 962 12 123 7 619
\$350 ta \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	25 258 23 311 9 358 12 220 \$257	6 207 6 159 3 558 2 308 \$266	2 843 2 515 747 4 014 \$233	7 216 6 855 2 598 1 829 \$270	4 868 3 834 964 2 330 \$245	4 124 3 948 1 491 1 739 \$256

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

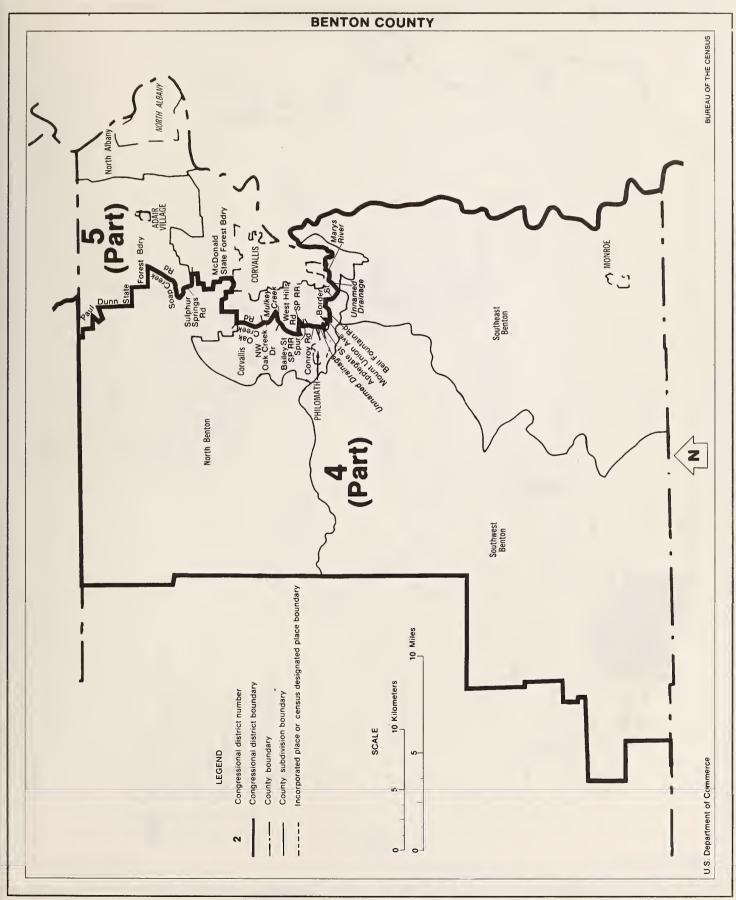
[Oota are estimates based an o sample, see Introduction. Far meaning of symbols, see Introduction. Far definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

	Race				Race					
The State Congressional Districts			American ndian, Eskima,	Asian and Pacific			lo.	American dian, Eskima,	Asian and Pacific	
Congressional Districts	White	8lack	and Aleut	Islander	Spanish origin¹	White	8lack ""	and Aleut	Islander	Spanish origin ¹
			The State					District 1		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	950 980 628 177 66.1 322 803	12 978 5 362 41.3 7 616	9 106 4 303 47.3 4 803	11 539 5 636 48.8 5 903	16 722 7 079 42.3 9 643	199 287 125 306 62.9 73 981	1 219 259 21.2 960	1 508 577 38.3 931	3 081 1 371 44.5 1 710	3 140 1 113 35.4 2 027
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	473 096 321 845 23 908 76 479 85 532 63 346 72 580 \$371 151 251	4 843 3 592 309 876 1 065 666 676 \$357 1 251	2 877 2 087 249 654 495 399 290 \$328 790	4 501 3 453 85 689 759 665 1 255 \$429 1 048	5 448 4 308 341 1 012 1 119 843 993 \$372 1 140	95 465 67 588 3 070 12 259 16 046 14 563 21 630 \$417 27 877	215 203 - 25 37 51 90 \$477	377 273 20 85 67 39 62 \$347 104	1 083 975 14 119 149 164 529 \$500+	935 710 20 136 175 159 220 \$415 225
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	307 287 15 350 61 776 122 404 96 318 11 439 \$258	7 511 751 1 705 2 712 2 251 92 \$246	4 610 238 1 036 1 824 1 299 213 \$251	5 803 298 1 238 2 677 1 410 180 \$248	9 053 472 1 921 3 576 2 622 462 \$253	71 066 4 160 14 081 25 157 25 458 2 210 \$264	956 137 312 242 262 3 \$211	897 66 221 343 246 21 \$244	1 692 125 350 637 525 55 \$254	1 943 190 391 671 658 33 \$256
			District 2				C	District 3		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	187 415 131 698 70.3 55 717	382 181 47.4 201	2 845 1 475 51.8 1 370	1 109 659 59.4 450	4 265 1 876 44.0 2 389	193 424 119 063 61.6 74 361	9 972 4 447 44.6 5 525	1 503 528 35.1 975	4 095 2 154 52.6 1 941	2 866 1 174 41.0 1 692
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	86 806 54 808 6 662 15 307 15 297 9 218 8 324 \$336 31 998	139 77 13 47 10 7 - \$254 62	802 502 119 197 98 47 41 \$267 300	376 286 4 101 87 47 47 47 \$344 90	1 206 841 149 255 220 109 108 \$307 365	105 713 68 400 4 080 17 967 18 937 13 195 14 221 \$364 37 313	4 095 2 953 282 748 921 557 445 \$348 1 142	471 352 31 83 95 61 82 \$365 119	1 921 1 292 36 291 337 258 370 \$395 629	1 072 875 50 216 213 240 156 \$381
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	50 853 2 928 13 800 18 783 11 738 3 604 \$237	193 8 67 75 31 12 \$221	1 316 81 412 440 245 138 \$222	420 35 97 201 38 49 \$227	2 035 114 537 806 287 291 \$227	73 387 2 647 10 398 32 610 26 022 1 710 \$270	5 448 577 1 126 1 972 1 700 73 \$250	940 14 204 307 402 13 \$280	1 924 33 197 1 034 630 30 \$269	1 665 36 276 671 657 25 \$276
			District 4					District 5		
TENURE										
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	189 655 128 184 67.6 61 471	593 181 30.5 412	1 988 1 075 54.1 913	1 402 590 42.1 812	2 590 1 257 48.5 1 333	181 199 123 926 68.4 57 273	812 294 36.2 518	1 262 648 51.3 614	1 852 862 46.5 990	3 861 1 659 43.0 2 202
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	90 255 61 377 6 898 16 498 15 991 10 974 11 016 \$346 28 878	139 120 14 20 33 10 43 \$379	712 529 49 199 105 134 42 \$316 183	432 334 - 69 107 75 83 \$392 98	905 776 53 174 215 126 208 \$375 129	94 857 69 672 3 198 14 448 19 261 15 376 17 389 \$389 25 185	255 239 	515 431 30 90 130 118 63 \$373 84	689 566 31 109 79 121 226 \$453 123	1 330 1 106 69 231 296 209 301 \$385 224
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units Less than \$100	57 832 2 845 13 763 22 343 16 622 2 259 \$250	401 17 98 186 96 4 \$245	854 48 131 384 255 36 \$260	792 29 347 305 91 20 \$203	1 290 56 279 550 378 27 \$254	54 149 2 770 9 734 23 511 16 478 1 656 \$258	513 12 102 237 162 - \$260	603 29 68 350 151 5 \$258	975 76 247 500 126 26 \$230	2 120 76 438 878 642 86 \$257

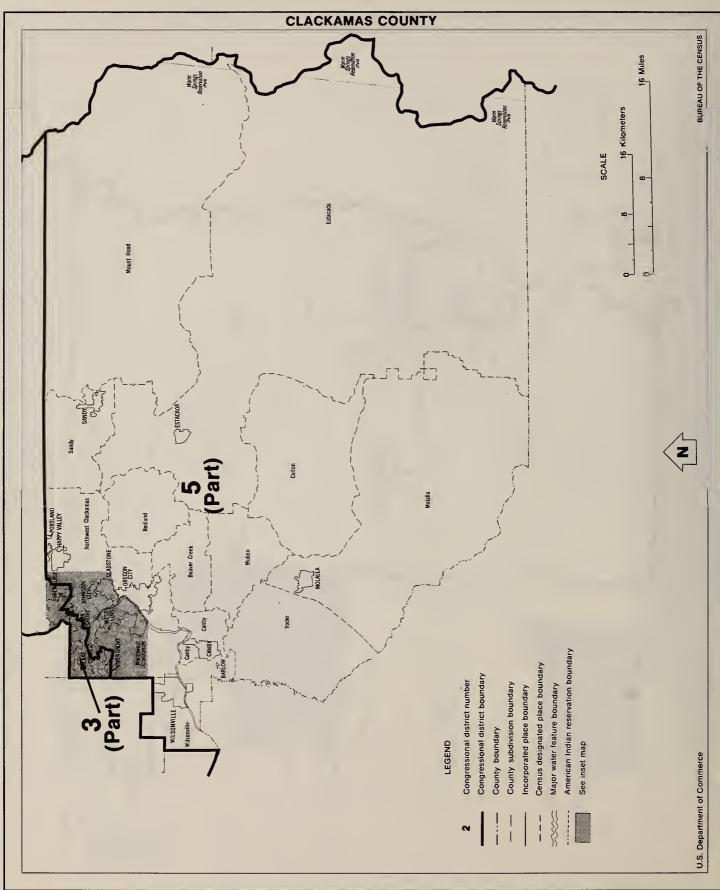
¹Persans of Sponish arigin may be of any race.

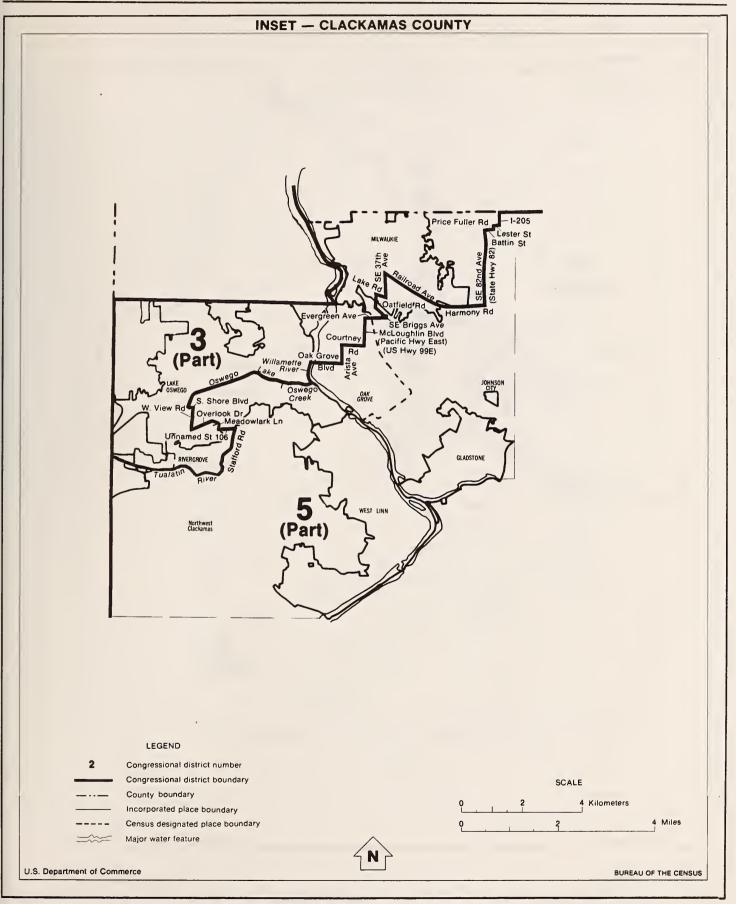


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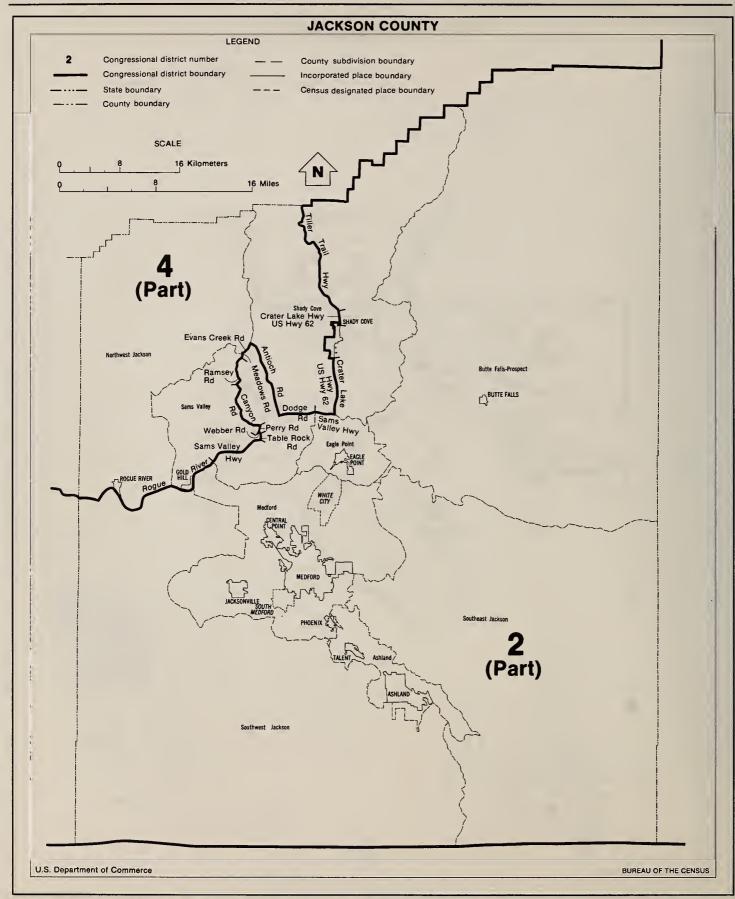


Congressional districts established July 28,1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

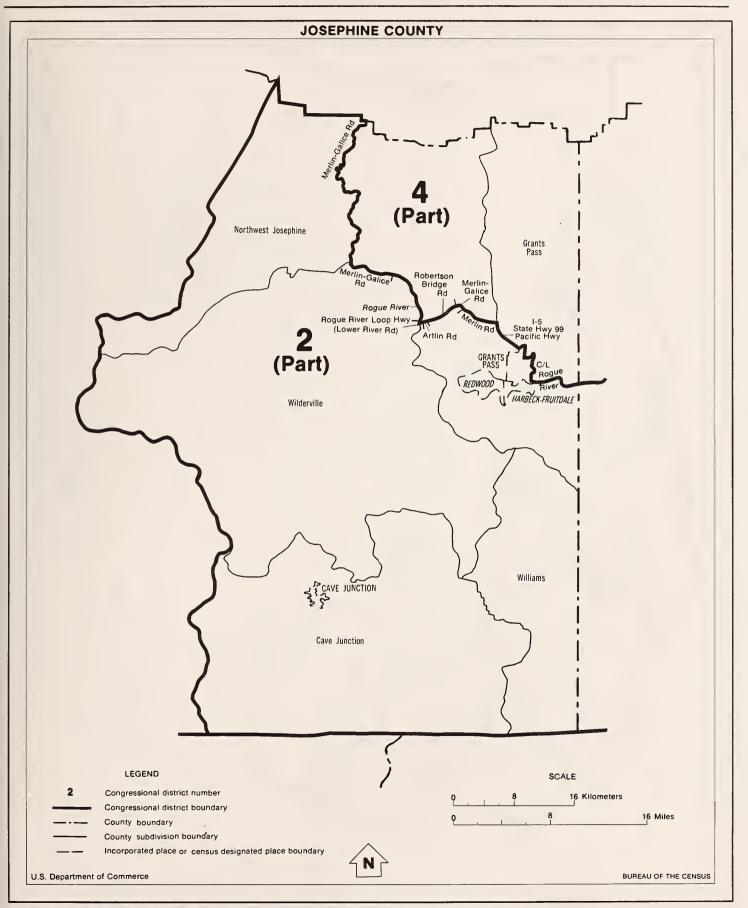




Congressional districts established July 28,1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

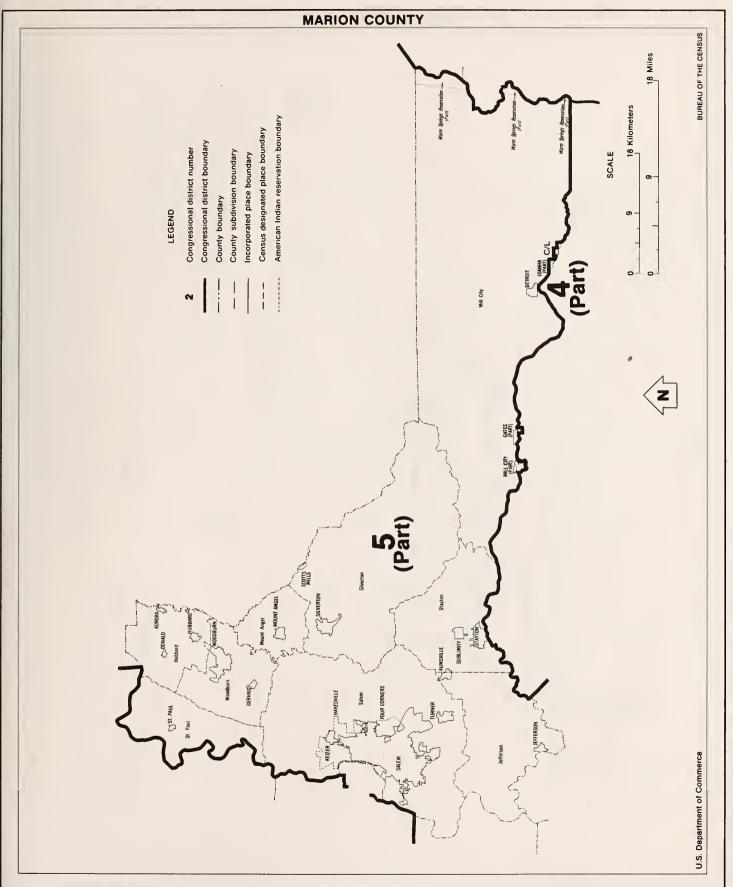


Congressional districts established July 28, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

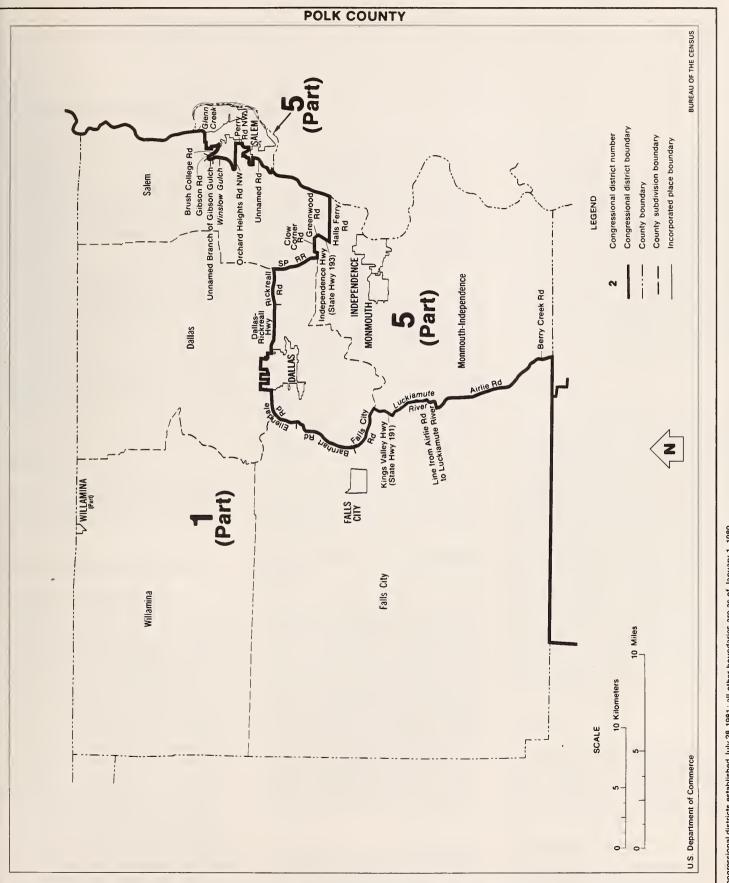


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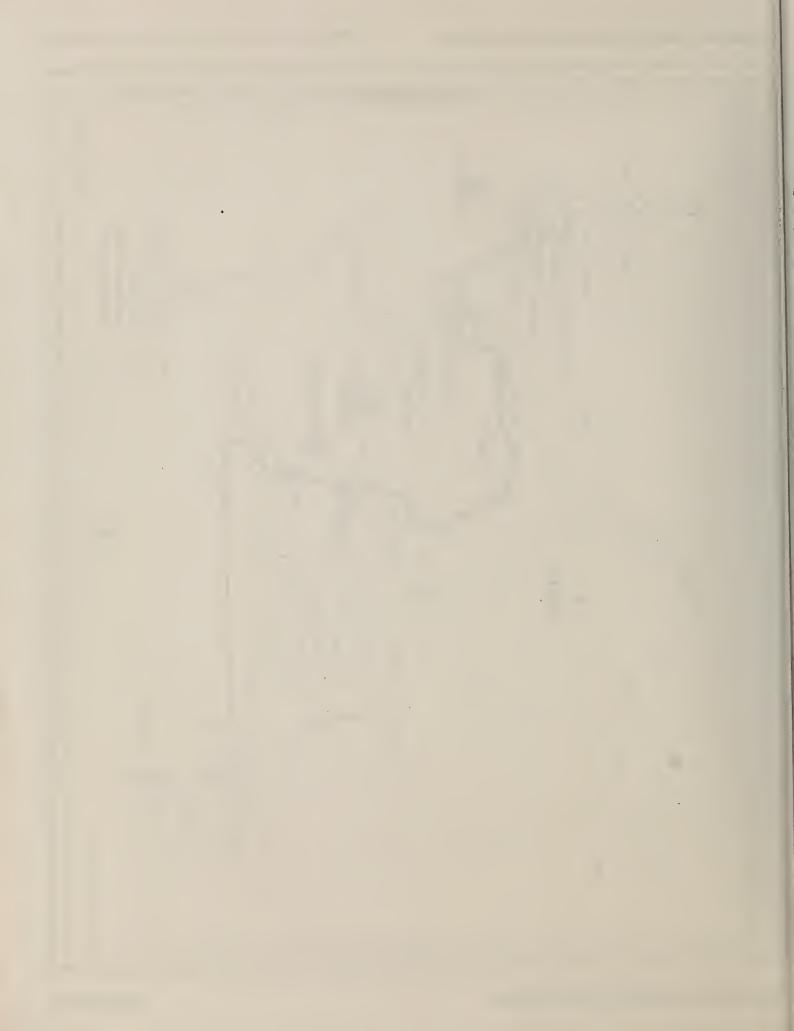
Congressional districts established July 28,1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



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Congressional districts established July 28, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Appendix A. — Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

'Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder-One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the house-hold not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A 'married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other-This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the 'White' and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire-Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban-as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/ Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix **D**, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data-A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data— The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married: persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single-and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general openended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed-Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"-those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included, "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years	\$3 , 774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 persons	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined-Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data-Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units-A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit-Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "vear-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a yearround basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use-A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms-A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water-Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment-Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Air-Conditioning-Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room,

Vehicles Available-Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of oneton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value-Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000—." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent-The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renteroccupied housing units except onefamily houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C. — General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the longform questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon completecount data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error-sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the completecount data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/ mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not vet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an unadjusted standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se and Se of estimates x and y:

Se
$$(x+y) = Se_{(x-y)} = \frac{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians-For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas or PC80-1-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I-Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18. 1 2 persons in housing unit

2 3 persons in housing unit 3 4 persons in housing unit 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

> Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

> Persons in All Other Housing Units

11 1 person in housing unit 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 Persons in Group Quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

Householder

2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III-Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or olde

Female

9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin 17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to

Black Race

33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race 65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

> Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

> Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria, as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage Il weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2. then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin- value/rent groups, For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I-Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18 2 persons in housing unit

1 3 persons in housing unit

2 4 persons in housing unit 3

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing
	unit
	Housing Units With a Family
6-10	Without Own Children Under 18 2 persons in housing unit
0 10	through 8 or more persons
	in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11 12-16	1 person in housing unit
12-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons
	in housing unit
	-Tenure/Race and Origin of useholder/Value or Rent
Group	Owner
,	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	\$ 0 - \$ 9,999
	\$ 10,000 - \$ 19,999
2 3 4	\$ 20,000 - \$ 24,999 \$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 - \$ 49,999
6	\$100,000 - \$149,999
7	\$150,000 +
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish
0.40	Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	g/ 0 = p 0 / 1 0 0
17-32	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
22.40	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo
49-64	or Aleut Race Same value—Spanish origin
45 04	categories as groups 1 to 16
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin
	categories as groups 1 to 16
	Renter
	White Race (persons of
	Spanish origin) Rent Categories
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59
82	\$ 60 - \$ 99

83	\$100 - \$149
84	\$150 - \$199
85	\$200 - \$249
86	\$250 - \$299
87	\$300 - \$399
88	\$400 - \$499
89	\$500 +
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
92-102	Same rent categories as
	groups 81 to 91

Black Race
103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS Group

1	Vacant for Rent
2	Vacant for Sale
3	Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and completecount data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error-The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated							St ze	of public	ation area	<u>2</u> /				
Total <u>1</u> /	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000	-	-	-	-	-	1 70	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 970
1 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

Se
$$(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\hat{Y})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic tótal

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	The state of the s												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90,	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

Se
$$(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{8} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

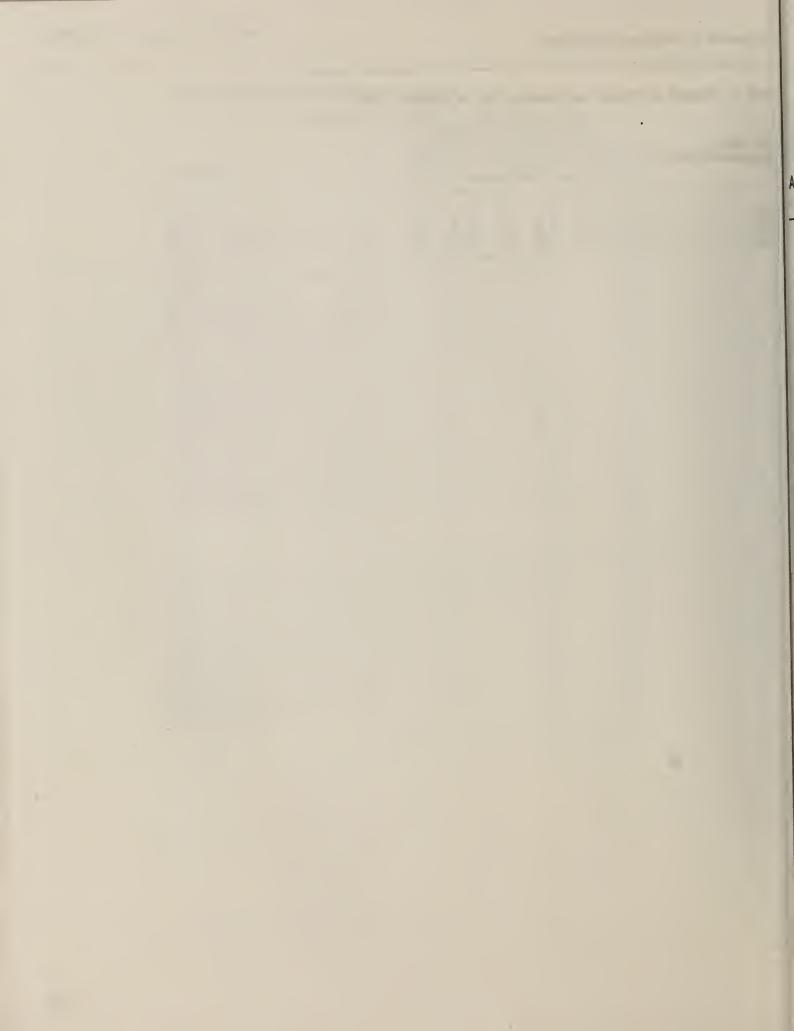
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Character1st1c	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1.2	1.1	0.5
Household or family type	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship	1 1.1	1.0	0.5
Household size	1 1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry	1.6	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters	0.8	0.7	0.4
Nativity and place of birth	1.7	1.6	0.8
Residence in 1975	3.0	3.0	1.7
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.1	0.5
School enrollment	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed	1.2	1.1	0.5
Veteran status	1.0	0.9	0.5
disability	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household Income	1.1	1.0	0.5
Income type	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family Income	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated Individual Income	1.1	1.0	0.5
Workers In family	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons	1.8	1.8	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated Individuals	1.1	1.0	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status	1.0	0.9	0.5
Tenure	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.5
Stories in structure	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator	0.9	0.9	0.5
Source of water	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal	l i.i	1.0	0.5
Year structure bullt	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	1.0	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel	1.1	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.0	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	l i.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning	1.3	1.1	0.7
Vehicles available	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	1.0	0.5
•			

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

mt 5 (a	Persons		Hausing ur	nits
The State Congressional Districts	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	2 633 105	17.4	1 083 285	17.6
District 1	526 840 526 968 526 715 526 462 526 120	17.8 18.7 15.8 17.5 17.1	232 552 221 428 220 519 208 816 199 970	18.2 19.2 15.8 17.6 17.2



Appendix E. — Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

- 1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
- Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.

- 3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
- 4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
- 5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
- 8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
- 9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

 Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. This address means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark Yes, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A condominium is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A commercial establishment is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the astimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elaments.

H12. Report the rent agread to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rant is not paid by the month, changa the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

Multiply rent by:
30
4
ek 2

Divide rent by:
3
6
12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shad or garage. Attached maans that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one well which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shad is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quertars in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished ettics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.
- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, end is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, merk A public systam. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categorias for individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ faat in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H19. The term person in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household membar (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark whan this person last moved into this house or apartment.
- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimas known as a reversa cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, well, or pipeless furnace delivers warm eir to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which tha furnace is instelled end does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an alectric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or e municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the pest 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the pest 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpeid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used elso by another apartment or a business establishment, estimete the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity ere billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line end bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.
- **H26**. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.
- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.
- H28 H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H30 H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.
- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone elsa, or ara delinquent.
- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yaarly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no peymant was made during the past 12 months.
- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

- This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.
 - If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.
- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.
 - Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school nr if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.
 - b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
 - c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
 - (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).
 - b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.
 - Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.
 - Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.
 - Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.
 - Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.
- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.
 - b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.
 - c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.
- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.
 - b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.
- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.
- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

- 21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any $\cdot part\text{-time}$ work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the actual number of hours worked at all jobs last week, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
- 23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
 - b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
 - c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
 - Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
- If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last four weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

- 27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person works. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturin
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

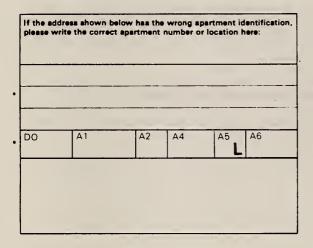
INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

- If the person was an employee of a private nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.
 - Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.
- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.
 - Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
 - c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
 - d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. Looking for work means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; layoff includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
 - a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

- expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.
 - Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.
- 33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States



Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons): SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla \(\square\) y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Form D-2

Form Approved O M B No 41-S78006 Please continue -

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover

Use a black pencil to answer the questions Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens

Fill circles "O" completely, like this

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

 What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was

Please start by answering Question 1 below

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- · Relatives living here
- · Lodgers or boarders living here
- · Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- · Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please.

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only,
- •enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue

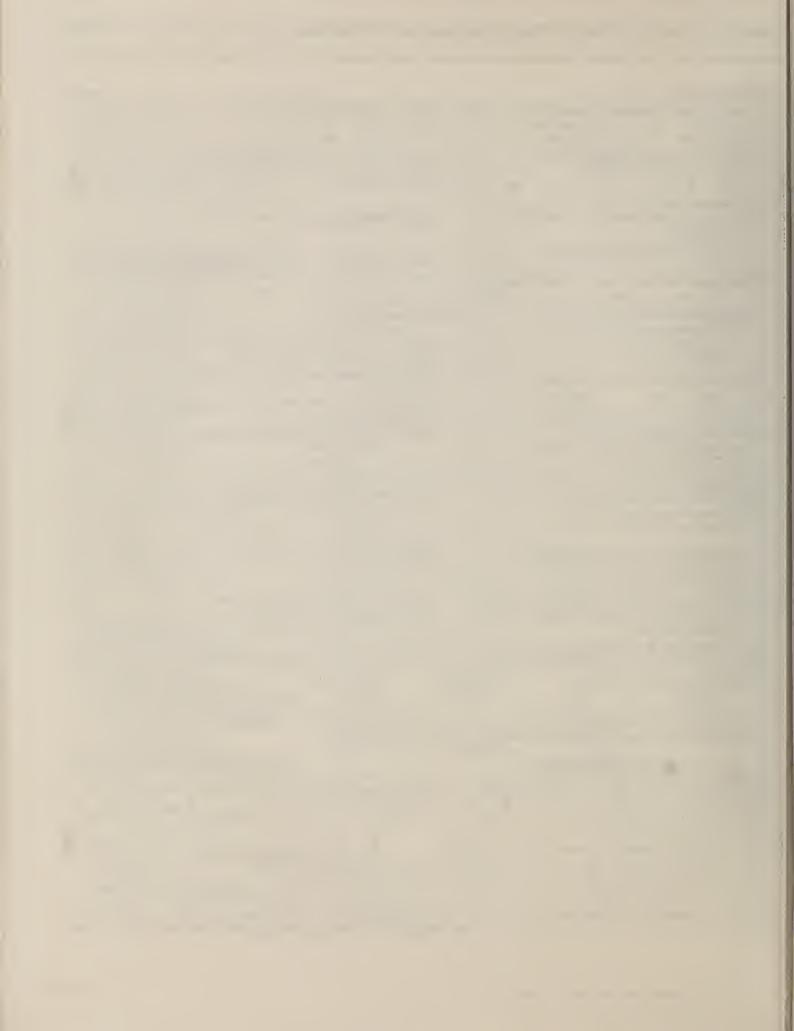
These are the columns		
for ANSWERS	Last name	Last name
Please fill one column for each	First name Middle initial	First name Middle init
person related to the person 1? e. ative" of person in column 1, lationship, such as mother-in-law, son, etc.	START In this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: Husband/wife
e circle.	· Male Female	O Male Female
on — ie.	O White O Asian Indian Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Aleut Vietnamese Other — Specify Print tribe →	O White O Asian Indian O Black or Negro Hawaiian O Japanese Guamanian O Chinese Samoan O Filipino Eskimo O Korean Aleut O Vietnamese Other → Specify → Print Tribe →
onth and year of birth	a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday	a. Age at last c. Year of birth birthday
last birthday.		1 0 8 0 0 0 0
h and fill one circle.		b. Month of 9 0 1 0 1 0
n the spaces, and fill one circle number.	Dirth 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3	birth
tus .	O Now married O Separated	O Now married O Separated
če.	O Widowed O Never married	O Widowed O Never married O Divorced
on of Spanish/Hispanic escent?	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
uary 1, 1980, has this person egular school or college at Fill one circle. Count nursery school, elementary school, and schooling which school diploma or college degree.		No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related
e highest grade (or year) of nool this person has ever le.	Highest grade attended: Nursery school Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Highest grade attended: Nursery school Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
ding school, mark grade If high school was finished icy test (GED), mark "12."	College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Never attended school - Skip question 10	College (ocademic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more 0 0 0 0 0 0 Never attended school — Skip question 10
erson finish the highest year) attended? cle.	Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)	Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)
	person listed in Question 1. person related to the person 1? e. ative" of person in column 1, lationship, such as mother-in-law, son, etc. e circle. on — e. and fill one circle. In the spaces, and fill one circle number. and fill one circle. In the spaces, and fill one circle number. and fill one circle on the spaces, and fill one circle number. and fill one circle on the spaces, and fill one circle number. and fill one circle on the spaces, and fill one circle number. and fill one circle on the spaces on the spaces of the space	person listed in Question 1. person related to the person 1 e. ative" of person in column 1, lationship, such as mother-in-law, ton, etc. e circle. Male Female White Asian Indian Black or Negro Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Korean Aleut Vehamses Other - Specify Indian (Amer.) Print tribe Any. June Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec: July—Sept. Oct.—Dec: No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Secent? No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Secent

PERSON in column 7	If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, FOR YOUR	VER QUESTIONS H1—H12 Pege 3 R HOUSEHOLD
First name Middle initia	Please see note on page 20. H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here	
O Husband/wife O Father/mothe O Son/daughter O Other relative O Brother/sister	O Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out. No	H10. If this is a one-family house — a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? O Yes O No
If not related to person in column 1: Roomer, boarder Partner, roommate Paid employee	M2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital? O Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away. No	b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office? O Yes No
O Male Female O White O Asian Indian O Black or Negro O Hawaiian	H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed? O Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker. No	H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying – What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or
Japanese	H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address? One 2 apartments or living quarters 3 apartments or living quarters 4 apartments or living quarters	condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale? Do not answer this question if this is — • A mobile home or trailer • A house on 10 or more acres • A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property
a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth b. Month of birth c. Year of birth 1	5 apartments or living quarters 6 apartments or living quarters 7 apartments or living quarters 8 apartments or living quarters 9 apartments or living quarters 10 or more apartments or living quarters	○ Less than \$10,000 ○ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ○ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ○ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ○ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ○ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ○ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ○ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ○ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ○ \$70,000 to \$74,999 ○ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ○ \$75,000 to \$79,999
3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 0 Jan.—Mar. 0 Apr.—June 0 July—Sept. 0 Oct.—Dec. 9 0 9 0	This is a mobile home or trailer H5. Do you enter your living quarters — Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? Through someone else's living quarters? H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or	\$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 or more
Now married	shower? O Yes for this household only	H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters — What is the monthly rent?
No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chican Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. 1 room 0 4 rooms 0 7 rooms 0 2 rooms 0 5 rooms 0 8 rooms	\$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179 \$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189 \$70 to \$79 \$190 to \$199 \$80 to \$89 \$20 to \$224 \$90 to \$99 \$25 to \$249
No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related	3 rooms	○ \$100 to \$109
Highest grade attended: O Nursery school Clementary through high school (grade or year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 O O O O O O O O O	A4. Block number A6. Serial number B. Type of unit or quarters For vacant us Occupied C1. Is this unit O Yearr	nits nits D. Months vacant or Less than 1 month or lupto 2 months onal/Mig. — Skip C2,
College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more O O O O O O O Never attended school -Skip question 1: Now attending this grade (or year)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	status
O Finished this grade (or year) O Did not finish this grade (or year) CENSUS A. O I O N O O	.6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 Group quarters O Other	1. 0 Mail return 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9

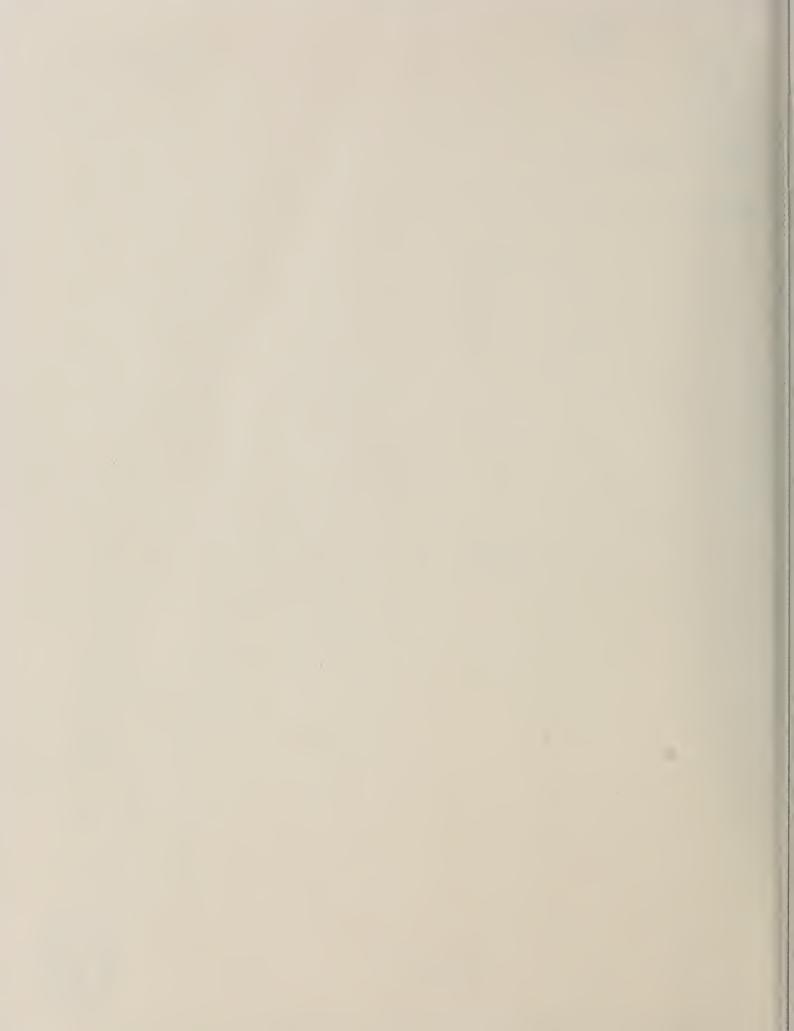
Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house			i						
A mobile home or trailer									
What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?	Also I	nclude p	your total re syments on a co or mortgages or	ontract	to purch				
\$.00 OR O None	\$		J	00 0	R O	No regular p	ayment	required	— Skip to page 6
Vhat is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property? \$.00 OR ○ None	рауп	ents fo	gular monthi r real estate t	axes o	n <u>this</u> p		ed in H	32c) inc	
Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?	0	No, tax	es paid separa	tely or	taxes no	t required			
 Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Yes, contract to purchase No — Skip to page 6 	paym O	Yes, ins	gular monthl fire and haz urance includ	ard ins	surance ayment	on this pro		32c) inc	lude
Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?		140, 1115	urance paid se	parate	·		-	·	
O Yes O No		_				Please tui	n to p	page 6	
- CAR CENSUL	1,,,,,,							>	,,,,,
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	S USE ONLY	///						////	11111
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	S USE ONLY	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
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	S.S.	3 3 1 2 3 0 0	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S.S.	3 3 0 0 1 1 0 0	3 3 3 S 5 S S 1 I I O O O	S.S.	3 3 0 0 0 0	333
	① S.S. Yes	S S S S S S S S S S	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S.S. Yes	5 5 1 1 0 0	3 3 3 S 5 S S 1 I I O O O	S.S.	S S D O O	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5
	S.S.	0 (1 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	S.S.	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4	00001111	S.S.	0 0 I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8
	S.S. Yes O	Ø I E 3 4 5 6 7 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	S.S. Yes O No	Ø Ø Ø I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 8 9	000011112223333444455556667778888999	S.S. Yes O	0 0 I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
	S.S. Yes O	Ø (1	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	S.S. Yes O No	Ø Ø Ø I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	0000 1111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	S.S. Yes O	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1	I I I 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	1 S.S. Yes No O 4 S.S. Yes	Ø 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 1 2 3 3 3 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 3	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes	0 C I I I 2 C 3 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 2	00001111222333344445555666777888	S.S. Yes O No O S.S. Yes	0 0 I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 9	I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
	(1) S.S. Yes O No O (4) S.S. Yes	Ø I	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes C	0 C I I I 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 6	000 111 2333 444 555 666 778 899 4. 00 111 222 334 455 666	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes	0 I 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 I 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 4.
	1 S.S. Yes No O 4 S.S. Yes	Ø I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 D I 2 3 4 5	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes	Ø C I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	0000 1111 222 333 444 555 666 778 888 999	S.S. Yes O No O S.S. Yes	0 0 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 3 4 5 5	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9
	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes	Ø I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes No	0 C I I 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes No	0 0 1 2 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes No No O	Ø I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2.	4. 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S.S. Yes O S.S. Yes O No O	0 C I I I 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 E 6 7	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S.S. Yes No S.S. No H31.	0 0 I I 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 H32	1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	1 S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes No O	Ø I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2. ■ 2 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2 8 9 1 2 3	4. 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	S.S. Yes S.S. Yes O No O GQ. GQ. S.S. 3	0 I I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	S.S. Yes O No O S.S. Yes O No O I I I 2 2 3 3 3	0 0 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 2.	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	1 S.S. Yes No No No To S.S.	Ø I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2.	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 5	S.S. Yes O No O S.S. Yes O No O GQ. GQ. S	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H	0 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	S.S. Yes O No O H31.	Ø I I 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	1 S.S. Yes No S.S. Yes No O	Ø I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2. ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2. ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4. 0011233 4.44556678889	S.S. Yes O No O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	S.S. Yes O No O No O I I I C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0 0 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 H32 6 7 8 9 H32 6 7 8 9 F 6 7	1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

age 6		ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR
Name of Person 1 on page 2: Last name First name Middla initial 11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.	16. When was this person born? Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person 17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? Yes No Attending college? Yes No	22a. Did this person work at any time last week? Yes — Fill this circle if this O No — Fill this circle person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) Skip to 25
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc. 12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?	c. Working at a job or business? O Yes, full time O No O Yes, part time	b. How many hours did this person work <u>last week</u> (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Yes, a naturalized citizen No, not a citizen Born abroad of American parents b. When did this person come to the United States	18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If Service was In National Guard or Reserves only, see Instruction guide. Yes No — Skip to 19	Hours 23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
to stay?	 May 1975 or later Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) February 1955—July 1964 	If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide. a. Address (Number and street)
English at home? O Yes No, only speaks English — Sklp to 14 b. What is this language?	○ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) ○ World War II (September 1940—July 1947) ○ World War I (April 1917—November 1918) ○ Any other time	If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description. b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.
(For example - Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.) c. How well does this person speak English? O Very well Not well	19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which a. <u>Limits</u> the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? O Yes No, in unincorporated area
Not at all 14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	d. County e. State f. ZIP Code
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)	had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more	24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)? Minutes b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If In college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.	Once O More than once b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year	If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance. Car Truck Motorcycle Van Bicycle
O Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person O Yes, this house — Skip to 16 O No, different house b. Where did this person live five years ago	(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year) c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?	O Bus or streetcar O Walked only Railroad O Worked at home Subway or elevated O Other — Specify If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c.
(April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico,	Per. 11. 13b. 14.	Otherwise, skip to 28.
(2) County:	1 1 <td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
village, etc.: (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.? Yes No, in unincorporated area	5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 <td>555 555 555 555 555 556 666 666 666 666</td>	555 555 555 555 555 556 666 666 666 666

- What are as a work last weak did this parson usually	CENSUS	31a. Last year (1979), did this person wo	rk even for a few		
c. When going to work <u>last week</u> , did this person usually — O Drive alone — Skip to 28 O Drive others only	USE	days, at a paid job or in a business		CENSUS	USE ONLY
O Drive alone — Skip to 28 Drive others only O Share driving Ride as passenger only	21b.	_		31b. 31c	31d.
	,00	O Yes	No - Skip to 31d	000	0 00
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode	I I O			III	IIII
to work in the car, truck, or van last week?	2 8	b. How many weeks did this person we		88 8	s
0 2 0 4 0 6	11 3 3	Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and	military service.		3 3 3
0 3 0 5 0 7 or more	0 9- 9-		Weeks		o- 1 o- o-
After answering 24d, skip to 28.	III 5 5				5 5 5
. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job	066	c. During the weeks worked in 1979, h		6 6	- 1
or business last week?	7 7	this person usually work each week	?		? ?
○ Yes, on layoff	IV 8 8		Hours		8 8
O Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.	000			9 9	9 9
O No	22b.	d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if	any), how many weeks	32a.	32ь.
	7 00	was this person looking for work or		0000	0000
a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks	I I			IIIII	11111
	S S		Weeks	5555	1 8 8 8 8
Could this person have taken a jab less week?	3 3	32. Income in 1979 —		3 3 3 3	
b. Could this person have taken a job last week?	0- 0-	Fill circles and print dollar amounts.		0. 0. 0. 0.	
O No, already has a job	5.5	If net income was a loss, write "Loss" about	e the dollar amount.	5555	5555
O No, temporarily ill	66	If exact amount is not known, give best est		6666	6666
No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	7 7	received jointly by household members, se		7777	7777
Yes, could have taken a job	8.8			8888	8888
. When did this person last work, even for a few days?	99	During 1979 did this person receive	any income from the	9999	9999
		following sources?		A O	O A C
0 1079 0 1975 to 1977 0 1969 or earlier Skip to		If "Yes" to any of the sources below - H	ow much did this	32c.	32d.
0 19/9 0 19/5 to 19/7 0 1969 or earlier 3/1d	ABC	person receive for the entire year?		0000	1
O Never worked y	000	a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuse	s, or tips from	IIIII	1111
-30. Current or most recent job activity	DEF	all jobs Report amount before de	ductions for taxes, bonds,	8888	1
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week.	000	dues, or other Items.		3 3 3 3	1
If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which		○ Yes → s	.00	0-0-0-0-	1
this person worked the most hours.	G H J	O No *		5 5 5 5	1
If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.	000	(Annu	al amount – Doilars)	6666	
lust job of business since 1975.	KLM	b. Own nonfarm business, partnership	, or professional	7777	1
l. Industry	000	practice Report net income after	business expenses.	ខែនខន	18888
a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the		■ ○ Yes → §	.00	9999	19999
Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.	000	O No	ial amount – Dollars)	O A O	I O A C
	III		iai amount – Donars)		
(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)	5 8 8	c. Own farm		32e.	32f.
	3 3	Report net income after operating expen	ses. Include earnings as	0000	
b. What kind of business or industry was this?	9- 9-	a tenant farmer or sharecropper.		III	
Describe the activity at location where employed.	5.5	○ Yes → \$.00	888	
	66	O No (Annu	al amount - Dollars)	3 3 3	
(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mall order house,	7.7	d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net	rental income	9.99	
auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)	9.9	Report even small amounts credited to a		5 5 5 6 6 6	
c. Is this mainly — (FIII one circle)	1 9 9			7 7 7	:
Manufacturing	AF O	○ Yes → \$.00	888	
 Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction service, government, etc.) 	NW O	O No (Annu	al amount – Dollars)	999	
	4	e. Social Security or Railroad Retirem	ent		1
Occupation	29.	■ ○ Yes → s	00	32g.	33.
a. What kind of work was this person doing?	NPQ	O No Table	.00.	0000	0000
	000	(Annu	al amount - Dollars)	IIIII	
(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of		f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to		8888	8888
order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)	RST	Dependent Children (AFDC), or other	er public assistance	3 3 3 3	
b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?	000	or public welfare payments		0-0-0-0-	1
	UVW	○ Yes → §	.00	5 5 5 5	
(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising	000	O No (Annu	ial amount - Dollars)	6666	
order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)	XYZ			7777	
. Was this person — (Fill one circle)	000	g. Unemployment compensation, vete pensions, alimony or child support,		8888	
Employee of private company, business, or			or any outer sources	9999	1
individual, for wages, salary, or commissions O	.00	of income received regularly Exclude lump-sum payments such as mo	ney from an inheritance		O A C
	I I	or the sale of a home.	ncy nom an innertunce	T, T	T T T
Federal government employee	5.5				
State government employee	3 3 3	○ Yes → \$.00	1	3 3 3 3 3
Local government employee (city, county, etc.)	0-0-0-	■ ○ No (Annu	ial amount – Dollars)		
	5.55	33. What was this person's total income	in 1979?		
Self-employed in own business.		So. What was this person's total income	2010.		6 666
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —	666	Add anteles in aucretana 22a			
	1	Add entries in questions 32a	.00		-
professional practice, or farm —	666	through g; subtract any losses.		77 7	7 777
professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated	666	through g; subtract any losses. (Annual footal amount was a loss,	.00 ual amount – Dollars) R O None	77 7	-









DEC 1000

